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ISCARIOT.

The Bridegroom stood in the open door,
And he was clad in white,
And far within the Lord's Supper
Was spread so broad and bright.

The Bridegroom shaded his eyes and looked,
And his face was bright to see—
"What dost thou here at the Lord's Supper,
With thy body's sin?" said he.

'Twas the soul of Judas Iscariot
Stood black and sad and bare—
"I have wandered many nights and days;
There is no light elsewhere."

'Twas the wedding guests cried out within,
And their eyes were fierce and bright—
"Scourge the soul of Judas Iscariot
Away into the night!"

The Bridegroom stood in the open door,
And he waved hands still and slow,
And the third time that he waved his hands
The air was thick with snow.

And of every flake of falling snow,
Before it touched the ground,
There came a dove, and a thousand doves
Made sweet and gentle sound.

'Twas the body of Judas Iscariot
Floated away full fleet,
And the wings of the doves that bore it off
Was like its winding sheet.

'Twas the Bridegroom stood at the open door
And beckon'd, smiling sweet;
'Twas the soul of Judas Iscariot
Stole in, and fell at his feet.

"The Holy Supper is spread within,
And many candles shine,
And I have waited long for thee
Before I poured the wine!"

The supper wine is poured at last,
The lights burn bright and fair,
Iscariot washes the Bridegroom's feet,
And dries them with his hair.

—*By Robert Buchanan.*

THE DOCTOR'S PONY.

BY MRS CUPPLES.

When Dr. Malcolm first came to reside in our neighborhood he made his visits on foot, or hired a gig at the village inn, or borrowed a horse from a farmer on special occasions. It was a very sensible thing for him to do, many said, as he was but a young man and could not expect to be trusted in serious cases like his predecessor, who might have been his grandfather. But though it could not be denied that he was youthful, people soon discovered that he was not only as skillful as the old doctor, but even more so. It happened that an accident took place in the hunting field, by which the leg of Mr. Ross, of Rossfenny, was broken. This gentleman was generally known in the parish by the name of "the Laird," or of "Rossfenny," and everything was of importance that occurred in connection with him. A messenger was accordingly dispatched to the nearest town for the best medical man there, but he had not ridden far when he saw the gentleman he was in quest of riding in an opposite direction. Sandy Muir, the Laird's man, was a little put out at this; but in turning a corner he came upon the young doctor walking along the main road. It was true that in turning the corner Sandy had caught sight of the doctor plichting a stone into the river, or rather making it skip three or four times along the surface and evidently enjoying his dexterity like any schoolboy. It did cross the mind of the worthy man that it might not be a wise thing to send "sic a flighty, 'centrical chiel to the Laird;" but then it was the middle of the dog-days, and the worthy groom knew there was no time to spare. "He'll be better than naebody," said Sandy, spurring on the horse, "if for no other use, he'll keep the women folk out o' the room. I never see sic a set of skreighin' idiowits in a' my born days." But still Sandy was cautious.

"Is that you, doctor?" said Sandy, drawing up his horse's head, and a quick ear might have detected a slight tone of reproof in the question; but without waiting for an answer he continued, "The master has met with an accident, broken his leg in 'tae,' and I was on my road to get Dr. Peddie to come an' set it, but he's aff some other gait; so I was thinking ye wadna mind takin' a step in to see what can be done till the auld doctor comes, for the leg was lookin' gey queer afare I cam' awa."

It was well for the Laird that Sandy had so arranged matters, for by the time Dr. Malcolm got to Rossfenny the broken leg was almost past setting, but so promptly and cleverly did he manage it that long before Dr. Peddie arrived everything that could be done for the patient had been done. After that, great faith was placed in Dr. Malcolm, and nobody ever thought of sending to the town for more experienced aid. Thus it became necessary for the new doctor to look out for a horse.

A friend of ours happened to be with us when the doctor was calling one day, and hearing him say that he was in search of a horse, said that he knew of an animal that might suit. Though not only a good sized pony, it was free from bad habit, and quiet in saddle or harness. We had been preparing to take a drive in the direction where the pony was to be seen, so we arranged to take the doctor with us. The pony's master was dead, and as his property was to be divided amongst a great many relatives, it was to be sold immediately. "It is not a particularly young animal," said our friend, "but it has plenty of working power yet. I have a strong affection for the beast, for Blossom was a favorite of my old friend, and I should like to see him get a kind master."

We disturbed Walter Crighton, the old gardener and coachman, at his afternoon nap; but when he heard upon what errand we had come, he was very glad to see us, and made haste to get the keys of his stable. "He's lookin' a wee thing dowie the now, sir," said he, as we walked up the garden path to the stable, "but the doctor there will see it's not caused by ill health; it's the mind, mem," he added, turning to me, "that's affecket, and nothing more nor less, for Blossom is a beast that's quick in the feelin's, and he misses the master. An' nae wonder, for the Captain made a heap o' him. But besides, sir," he said, turning to our friend, "Blossom's a proudful creatur', an' it has been real trying for him to be paraded up an' doon afore a wheen cadger folk an' sic like, as if he was anxious to show himself aff forbooth! It was no further back than yesterday that that lawyer body, Simons, brought out a baker too look at him, wha means to send the beast out atween the twa soudie o' his hit bread van. Fair Blossom! he's never lookit up sin he heard the conversation, for they hadna the sense to keep out o' ear shot, but stood argle-bargling about his price afore his very face. It was queer to see him pricking his ears at them, making them gang this way an' that way, I'se warrant me, takin' in a' that was said, down to the very last shilling, lucky penny and a.'"

The stable door had been a little difficult to unlock, but now he flung it open with a "Just look at the puir beast, disclosing a well kept milk-white pony, of considerable size.

Blossom must have infected with melancholy, a companion of his in an empty stall hard by. This was a glossy black terrier, seated on end, and looking toward the door with extraordinary listlessness. We had heard of the intelligence and spirit of the dog, but he scarcely moved when he saw us, and seemed as if forcing himself to growl faindy, his duty being to protect the stable.

"Come awa, puir fella," said the old coachman, giving the peny a pat and a push.

"I tell ye to keep up yer heart, for surely a powney wi' your speerit wadna come down to a baker's van. 'Bout, man! I say, here's the new doctor come to see if you'll take a fancy to him. I think ye couldna do better than buy him sir," said old Walt to the doctor. "Ye suld hae seen how he jumpit up, and stampit and tossed his head when the baker laid his hand on him. It's quite clear he's taken a likin' to you, an' is pleased at the prospect of ye for a maister. It's wonderfu' how muckle better a beast will do for one man than for another, especially powneys. Have ye ever remarkit that, doctor?"

"Well, I cannot say that I have," replied the doctor; "but it may be so."

"It's the case, I can assure ye, sir," was the reply, "an' I dae believe Blossom wad dae his best in your hands."

"Well," concluded Dr. Malcolm, "the feeling may be considered mutual, at all events. But what of his health? I hope the 'dowiness' is no bad sign?"

"Ye're right there, doctor—he's as sound as a bell, in regard to health. You're the last, sir, that a body would think to lead wrang on that pint," said old Walter, with a twinkle of his shrewed eye; but ye may believe me when I say it's neither more nor less than a lowness o' speerits. Bide a wee," added the coachman, suddenly unfastening the halter and bringing Blossom free of it to a back door of the stable, "I'll give ye a practical illustration o' the fac'."

With that he drew the bolt, letting the animal suddenly loose into a paddock or small field near by. Blossom gave a loud neigh of satisfaction and a purring snort, tossed back his head, kicked up his heels as if somebody had picked him, and set off round the field at a gallop, making the turf fly from his hoofs and causing the chickens to hurry from his path. At this moment the black terrier wiggled him thro' the fence, and dashing after the pony, set up a furious barking, which only served to heighten Blossom's enjoyment.

"He's a most extraordinary beast, Blossom is," said Walter, looking on admiringly. "He's taken it beyond a doubt that he's to be your powney, doctor. But what auld Gip is to do without her friend an' companion, it's hard to say. It's my opinion she'll break her heart altogether."

Hearing that the dog belonged to nobody in particular and that the lawyer had left instructions for it to be given away to any one who would have it, the doctor agreed that they should not be separated, an agreement which seemed to please old Walter greatly.

After a brief interview with Mr. Simons the lawyer, Dr. Malcolm became the proprietor of Blossom and they were soon seen together in all directions and at all hours. Forthwith the effect was observed in the increased celerity of the Doctor's visits, and it seemed as if the amount of his practice grew in proportion. Blossom's color was in itself no small advantage, as his rider could not be mistaken in the distance for Mr. Simons hurrying on legal business, or the minister coming on a parochial visitation, or the Laird on his way to a justice of the peace court, when the hounds were not out.

There were peculiarities, however, about Blossom's character that required to be humored. The first two or three days after he and his friend Gip had been installed in their new home he began to show great enmity to John, the doctor's man. It was curious to see the wild excited expression he had in his eye when John was rubbing him down; and though he accompanied the operation with an amount of hissing and swishing, which is supposed to be dear to a horse's heart, Blossom snorted, and kicked, and refused to stand still. Gip, too, partook of this dislike, and sat growling or whimpering all the time, or followed at the groom's heels, sniffing suspiciously. As Blossom was very quiet before the doctor, it was natural he should not believe a word against his pony, more especially as John had before shown signs of a surly disposition. At last, the feud growing stronger between horse and man, the doctor was forced to accept of John's resignation.

Two or three days after this the doctor happening to hear that old Walter Creighton's youngest son was in want of a situation, engaged him; and from the day of Wattie's arrival and John's departure there was not a single note of discord to be heard in the stable or its neighborhood. Perhaps one reason was the doctor had bought a chaise, and as Blossom had always been more accustomed to the harness than the saddle, he was now more satisfied with his lot in life.

Blossom had another bad habit that troubled the doctor greatly. On coming to a wayside inn of the meanest kind, the pony would stand stock still, and only after much persuasion would he go on. After the chaise was bought he got even worse than before. The first day Wattie went with them, standing up behind the chaise in his neat livery, and very proud of his position. Blossom made a dead pause as usual before a village inn, and nothing could induce him to move on.

"I really cannot understand why the beast will stop here," said the doctor, excitedly.

"He aye did that, sir," said Wattie. "My, father aye stoppit to ha' a glass at the bar, whether the day was cauld or hot, an' I've heard him tell that when he was coming hame frae the market he would whiles fa' asleep, an' be awakened by Blossom stoppin' o' his own accord at the inn door, as much as to say, 'Are ye needin' onything?' Besides, sir, the Captain bought Blossom frae an innkeeper."

"Well, I don't like this habit, and we must break him of it; it might be very awkward for me," said the doctor, a little crossly.

But this halt of Blossom led to results which neither his master nor Wattie ever dreamed of.

Dr. Malcolm was summoned to attend a patient in a village at some distance, and the house being close to the inn, the pony no sooner saw the signboard than, in spite of the doctor's pull to the right, he tugged his head to the left and defiantly stopped at the door. The case was a very urgent one, and the doctor had no time to spend in coaxing the pony, so he gave him several sharp cuts with the whip, but as this had no effect he lost his temper completely. To make matters worse, there was a pretty villa opposite the inn, in the window of which sat three young ladies, evidently enjoying the doctor's discomfiture. It was no use to sit tugging and lashing at Blossom all day, however, when time was of such consequence, so the doctor was forced to get out of the chaise and walk the remaining distance, leaving his boy Wattie to lead the refractory animal round to the door when his time for moving on had come.

The patient was seriously ill, so that Dr. Malcolm had to pay his visits every day for a considerable time. Blossom was as determined every morning to draw up at the inn as he had been the first day, and so it became a matter of course, for the doctor to get out each time at the inn door and walk from them. As a matter of course, too, the three young ladies were sure to be seated in the bay window opposite, and so amused were they at the continued stubbornness of the pony that the doctor could not hide a smile in passing, even at his own discomfiture. The three faces were certainly very pretty faces, one in particular; at any rate the doctor thought so, for when one day he missed one of them, to Wattie's astonishment, and to Blossom's also, he not only went into the inn, but into the bar itself, and called for a glass of beer. The doctor had a number of patients to visit that day, yet he sat chatting with the landlady so long that even Blossom was quite annoyed at his unusual proceeding, and, as if to remind his master of his duty, marched off to the house where the patient lived. Poor Wattie was in much distress, and tried his best to keep the pony back, but it was no use, and on the door opening an old Nancy, the servant, saying, "where's the doctor?" the poor boy felt, as he said, "ready to drop for very shame."

"He'll be here the noo," said the boy; "he's jist got out at the inn to speer for some sick body there;" for, as Wattie said, it would never do to tell the like of Nancy Brown, who was a great scandalmonger, that the doctor was drinking ale at the bar like any common customer, instead of going to the parlor up stairs, where all the country gentlemen went.

"Dear me, that's strange," said Nancy; "I was round no a quarter of an hour syne, an' heard tell o' no sick folk then."

"I'm no sayin' there's onybody ill in the inn," said Wattie, his face, in spite of him, flushing suspiciously. "It was to ask the address o' somebody ower the hill that he gaed in."

"Ay, an' couldna ye hae tell him that yersel', Wattie Crighton?" was the tepiy. "It maun be a stranger, surely, else ye wad hae kent them, seein' ye headed there sae long. I'm thinkin' ye'r tryin to throw glamour in my e'en, but ye'll not be able, my man."

Poor Wattie felt that he had only made matters worse, and was thankful to see the doctor coming along the path. His appearance, fortunately, put an end to the conversation. The very next day, on paying his accustomed visit, to the astonishment of the doctor and Wattie, Blossom passed the inn without looking at it. He had recollected the time the doctor had kept in waiting the day before, and was determined it should not happen again. When the doctor had been ushered into the drawing room, Nancy returned and electrified the boy by saying:

"Ay, ye're a gay lad. But let me tell ye, Wattie Crighton, it's a bad habit for a lad like you to be tellin' lees."

"I wasna tellin' lees," said Wattie, sloetly flicking off a fly from Blossom's ear as he spoke, and feeling very much inclined to give that self-exiled animal a good nap, for leading him into such a scrape.

"Speerin' for sick body, quo' he," said Nancy, contemptuously. "Na, there was something mair than sick folk in his head. Hoo will he like to hae a mistress down by? My certie, but I'm thinkin' neither you nor thae twa servant lasses will hae sae muckle time at your own disposal."

"And whas says we're gaun to hae a mistress?" inquired Wattie.

"Just me, my mon," said Nancy, with a chuckle. "He was speerin' o' Mrs. Whitecross yesterday what had cam o' the young leddies that used to be at the window o' Woodbine Villa, ower by. He dinna ken she was only a visitor, and Mrs. Whitecross tell me he looked unco vexed-like when she said the leddy was awa hame to England. But here he comes; he has na bidden lang the day."

So satisfied was the doctor with the progress his patient had made, that for many days he did not pay his accustomed visit, and from the day he had seen Mrs. Whitecross in he bar, the doctor was a changed man. He was absentminded, and sometimes even cross, taking little or no notice of Blossom, and driving for miles without saying a word to the faithful Wattie. In the house, too, Jane, the cook, and Mary, the housemaid, began to notice the change, and, as the cook said, there was little or no use in preparing a dinner now-a-days, for the doctor scarcely ate as much as would keep life in a sparrow.

It was rather a relief, therefore, when the doctor one day announced that he was going away for a few weeks, and that an uncle, who was also a doctor, was coming to take his place during his absence.

"Well, sir, I'm glad to hear it," said Jane, kindly; "I'm sure you're needin' a change of some kind, an' I hope you'll come back wi' a better appetite, for it's little ye've eaten lately."

Dr. Malcom only laughed, and said:

"I'll write to you, Jane, or I'll send a message to my uncle. There is one thing I'm sure of, he will do full justice to the good dinners you send up."

"I canna understand the doctor," said Jane, in the kitchen that evening.

"He's maybe going to be married," said Wattie, who at this moment thought of Nancy's words about the mistress.

But Jane replied at once, "Gae wa' wi' yer havers, laddie; the doctor's no the de—" in such an indignant tone of voice that Wattie wisely said no more.

And yet the statement annoyed Jane, and many were the whispered confabulations with Mary on the subject.

The doctor went away, and his uncle came in his stead. But if the change was beneficial to his patients it was not so for his pony, for the uncle was a man of portly form, and required as strong a horse as the livery stables in the nearest town could furnish. And as for the chaise, to Wattie's great indignation, he just laughed at it. Poor Blossom was, therefore, left to ruminate over his past life in the stable, and if it had not been for Gip, who continued faithful in his companionship to him, the time would have been dreary enough. When Blossom was beginning to look as low spirited as he had done when his old master died, the boy flung open the stable door with a bang one morning, and after tumbling a somersault in the straw, cried out, "Come awa, Blossom, my man, an' be new shed at the smiddy, an' then I'll hae to rub ye down till ye shine like silk, for the maister's comin' hame the morn's nicht. An' what dae ye think, Blossom, Nancy was richt, after a'; we're to have a mistress. He's been awa gettin' married."

And to Wattie's great surprise, on the arrival of the doctor and wife, he recognized her as one of the young ladies who had sat in the bay window of Woodbine Villa, laughing at the doctor's vain endeavors to get Blossom to pass the inn. You should have seen how Blossom enjoyed being driven about again by his master; he just flew like a bird, as Wattie said, forcing him to hang on by the straps with all his might. With his mistress, Blossom was a great favorite; indeed, to the boy's chagrin, he began to show stronger affection for her than for his master, and when she said, "Go on, good Blossom," would even pass the very village inns without ever turning his head.

"Aweel," said Wattie, on one occasion when he had overheard his mistress calling Blossom the "dearest and be i o' ponies in the whole world—she may well be fond o' him after a', for if he hadna learned that ill tricks o' stopping at the inn door the master wad never seen her maist likely; so it's na ony wonder she makes sae muckle o' the doctor's pony."

Sale of a Dead Dog-Fancier's Stock.

(From New York Herald, July 31.)

Yesterday at 11 a. m. a portion of the canine establishment of the late Mr. F. Butler, the well-known dog-fancier of Brooklyn, was disposed of. It is a curious commentary on the chances of life that one of the best friends the dog ever had should have lost his life by hydrophobia. Our readers will remember that Mr. Butler died about two months ago from the effects of a bite inflicted upon him in the left thumb by a dog which he had seen for the first time ten minutes previously. Of this later. The sale yesterday took place at the dog-kennels, Prospect and Bremen streets, Brooklyn, E. D. The attendance comprised some of the leading canine fanciers from the city and neighborhood, and numbered about three hundred. The sun was unmerciful, and both men and dogs seemed to be thoroughly satisfied of the fact before the end of the sale. To sell dogs at the end of July must require some nerve on the part of both owner and auctioneer; to purchase them must, under ordinary circumstances, require more. But such considerations did not deter the three hundred gentlemen that assembled yesterday in Mrs. Butler's grounds. They knew the "blood" was there, and the blood they were determined to have. This made the bidding brisk, and the proprietress of the canine nobility will have no reason to regret the day. The best breeds in the world were fairly represented, with the exception of the English foxhound and stag-hound, of which there was but a slender show. Outside of these, the bull dog, the Newfoundland, the St. Bernard, and the various breeds of pointers, setters, terriers, Dalmatian hounds, greyhounds, spaniels and bloodhounds were well represented, and showed the keen judgment in canine matters, of the gentleman who fell a victim to the rabies of his favorite animal. The proceedings were enlivened by an interchange of civilities between two terriers, which seemed to think that so important an occasion as their own sale should not pass off without some proof of their quality. There were no preliminaries to this canine encounter, and, had Mr. Bergh been there, he would probably have realized the justice of the doggerel:

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For 'tis their nature to.

These little gentlemen occupied the time of the company for about ten minutes. The vigorous application of muscular force to the respective caudal appendages of these little worthies seemed only to increase the prehensile power at the head. The whip was finally invoked with a due return to the public peace. After this the sale proceeded without interruption, and the whole sale occupied only some two hours and a half. The prices averaged were good, ranging from $25 to $65. The sum total realized was about $1,200. One of the features of the sale were two splendid stuffed Siberian blood-hounds, which brought $100, and would be much better met stuffed than living on a dark night in a *cul de sac*. Various little odds and ends of stuffed canine immortality were disposed of at satisfactory prices. Among the notabilities figured a live two-legged tortoise shell cat, which looked as if she would have been much better qualified for the nocturnal pastime of "mousing" had she possessed four legs. Altogether, the sale may be pronounced a success. One word touching Mr. Butler. He received a bite of seven or eight incisions on the left thumb, and being quite aware of the danger he ran, took every precaution against it. When seized with hydrophobia, his habitual self-command did not desert him, but the extreme final pangs of the disease were mercifully spared him the judicious use of morphia. This simple statement will correct many that have preceded it, and which are not true, concerning the manner of Mr. Butler's death.

The fashion of parting people's names in the middle is sometimes a little inconvenient. A young lady saw a A. Devon Hall mentioned in a paper, and wanted to know who he was.

About $6,000,000 worth of sugar was lost during the flood in Louisiana. Of the rice crop destroyed by the overflow, it is estimated that about 5,000,000 lbs. have been lost, which, valued at 6½ cents, amounts to $325,000.

The cotton caterpillar has struck terror to the hearts of the South Carolina planters.

OUR FASHION LETTER.

Summer Fashions.

Jackets and overskirts take the place of polonaises in the latest suits that have been sent over from Paris. The basque with standing ruff about the neck, or newer still, the ruffled cost collar copied from the styles of the Directory, and the deep apron overskirt are easy, cool, and fall in ample drapery. In wash goods the choice usually is dark gray linen, ecru batiste, or linens with narrow stripes of white, an inch and a half apart on a colored ground, gray and white, blue and white, or brown and white being preferred. Gray striped and solid colored percales with irregular figures, dice, crescents, or blocks instead, of last year's spoka dots, are made up in similar style. Instead of the single Spanish flounce, the knee, a twelve inch flounce gathered on the bias is headed by two finger-deep ruffles. When the dress is figured, one ruffle is of solid colored percale like the ground tint, and the upper skirt has one ruffle in plain color. The overskirt is usually cut like that of a short dress, with flat gored front, one gore at each side and full drapery behind, its length reaching below the knee in front, sloping down to the top of the flounce in the back, and drawn very high at the sides. The loose coat sleeves are finished with rather deep ruffles falling over the hand. Ladies with fall waists prefer the open overskirt, ruffled on the sides of the fronts which are separate from the long back, to which they are caught by bows of material piped with white or solid color. Wide bindings are not used, the narrowest piping only forms the heading and edges of ruffles. The basques are of perfect and easy fit, buttoned their length, falling quite over the hips and a little longer in front than behind. Linens and batistes have the jacket and skirt trimmed entirely with pleating of the narrowest kind, set on with a flat band, piped in contrast an inch below the heading. The flounce is laid in flat pleats about two inches wide, headed by a piped fold below the top, or by a flat band on the bias, three inches deep, with narrowest piping, in which case the narrow pleating has a similar band on the upper dress, and is also carried round both sides of the wide cuff. One design shows the pleating about the neck to form a standing ruff, another has a very small collar edged by a ruching above and below, a third has a plain turn over collar a finger wide, ending square and low on the bosom, piped and finished with a small bow, while the newest of all has the collar and lapel of a gentlemans' cost, finished in pretty feminine fashion with a flowing ruffle.

The half polonaise is still the favorite form of white muslin overdress, trimmed by clear puffs, alternating with rising folds in which ribbon is run, or with insertion. The puffed sleeves have deep frills to fall over the wrist, and the dress closes with loops of ribbon, one of which is worn on the left cuff. The jacket back is all puffs and insertion below the waist, and the bow of ribbon with long loops and ends is again worn on the back of the neck, as it was several years ago. Long scarfs of clear muslin laid in folds and edged with wide ruffles, crossed over the bosom, falling like a deep open vest on the hips, and caught together at the back by a large rosette and long ends of wide ribbon, are fancied by ladies of slender figure to wear with light silk or foulard dresses.

But the change of fashion presaged by late designs, and of which alert foreign correspondents warn us before the fall, gives up the overskirt, and returns to full skirts, pleated at the waist, and worn with the jauntiest of little tight jackets. The model given is extremely pretty, the front of the skirt goted to the figure, while the demitrain is large hollow pleats, without a flounce, falls in admirable drapery. A long puffed sprun, covering three widths down to the shallow graded flounces in front completes with the present mode. The jacket is simply a pointed waist with stylish postilion, and closes with small bows, while the sleeve is straighter than ever with a frill at the wrist. To suit this style of dress, the coiffure is after the Greek fashion, the hair waved softly in front, in full puffed waves over the forehead, and drawn back in irregular long curls.

One of the pretty fashions of wearing hair that New York girls adopt for themselves is very natural and simple. The hair waves close to the head, tied in a knot of curls at the back, without comb, puff or twist, a style quite modest enough to be worn with a hat, and not wanting the grace that belongs to flowing hair, which as usually worn has too much abandon for the street.

Exquisite lace jackets in rose guipure, fitting the figure and with flowing sleeves, are the delight of fashionables for summer out-door toilet. These tempting confections, with their beauty of shape, stitch and floral pattern, now cost $125 to $150 in enviable qualities. One less more ordinarily the sleeveless jackets of yak guipure with velvet stripes, which follow the elegant design of the real lace, and are very pretty additions to afternoon and theatre toilets. These cost from eighteen to thirty-eight dollars. The passion for guipure is so prevailing that Chantilli and its imitation in lama lace is hardly ever seen. For the long scarfs to go round the neck, however, guipure is deemed too heavy in summer, and the favorite scarf is clear brussels net three yards long, with deep Spanish border, which is cool and airy looking. For light texture dress, girls throw a cloudy looking scarf of soft white net about their throats, fastening it with a white bow or a coral pin. Crape neckties, white, pale blue and rose, straw color, lavender and nile green are the chosen ones for summer, not tied but crossed with the locket falling over them. White lawn ties with linen collars are affected by young ladies as well as gentlemen, a cool dainty fashion that is hope may be many summers. Elegant ties are shown in every variety of tastefully woven silk, but white has the preference. In canvas, grenadine, cashmere or frosted silk, or twilled satin, and next to that, white is edged with cardinal crimson on the ends. These are folded, not tied round the neck, and the ends are crossed just long enough to show the neat design instead of a bow. A pretty way of wearing ribbon is to tie it round the ruff in a little bow at the front, with long ends drooping to the left of the waist where they are tied in a second bow with short ends. Black lace barbes over white, and valenciennes or point applique with dark dresses are worn with the plain gored studs or plas now fashionable in every sort of lingerie or lace.

The favorite style of day fan is the Japanese furling fan, with black and cream colored figures on gold leaf with ebony sticks. These cost from $1.50 to $3 and $5. The little vermillion or deep blue and silver Chinese fans are carried in the pocket for shopping, and plain black or brown silk is preferred for service. The little brown owl fans, give place to those of turkey feathers tipped with peafowl eyes, known as the Saratoga fans. For full dress, letters from Paris say that very large sized fans are abandoned, the length of the stick measuring only 10 or 12 inches.

I cannot close without speaking of the delightful summer sicilliennes brought out for Suly. They have the fine soft corded appearance of the heavy sicilienne, with more lustre, are so thin that one can almost see through them, and cling and glisten while handling them, in the most sensitive luxurious fashion. It is a true, dainty woman's fabric, and only comes in the softest shades of pearl, drab and water gray, cool tints that suit one's idea of high summer toilet, while the price is only $1 40 per yard. But everything is so cheap by comparison now-a-days that the standard has to be entirely readjusted; especially since Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., from whose house the forecoming styles are described, have set the example of ordering prices to their lowest value.

Travelers abroad send home the warmest commendations of the American silks, which in certain quarters are relied on for continental traveling dresses. And they stand the test in a way to make one proud of home manufactures.

It is known to those who have tried them that American silks actually wear smoother, and have a finer look after they have been worn two or three months. But the great improvements in their finish which has been made within the last two years is matter of admiration to all judges, as those will remember who saw the delightful American silks at the fair of the American Institute in New York last year. Evening silks of heavy quality, and those superb shades which now are the choice of fashion, clear rose and rose de chine, pale blue and sky blue, straw color and Nile green, with those more delicate, and difficult blendings of pearl gray, lavender and mauve gray which are the delight and despair of the artist, made even an expression of their evenness of surface, and the lustre as convinced one that the day is not far distant when American silks of pure manufacture will find the favor that they are entitled to both abroad and at home.

I have dwelt on this point, because ladies are hardly aware of the improvements in this excellent fabric, and it is a favor to them to mention the possibility of getting thoroughly good home-made silks that last like Chinese pou ee, and which even at $2 a yard are more than equal in sterling quality to foreign brands of far higher prices. They will be chosen largely for fall dresses, as they braided well in the new fashion of hollow pleates without flounces, and ladies of the highest taste are ordering them for home dresses on that account.

SHIRLEY DARE.

Treasure Trove.

The Coldwater *Republican* recalls the days of Captain Kidd in the following manner:

Mr. Philbrick was taking a walk on the new road near the oil mill last Sunday, after the shower, when he noticed a piece of tin or sheet iron projecting from the bank near the race. Curiosity prompted him to examine it, but it was so firmly imbedded in the solid earth that he was unable to remove it then. The next morning he made a second attempt, when he was more successful, and removed a large piece of sheet iron, shaped into the form of a box, which contained about a quart of silver coin, mostly Spanish pieces. The box was nearly eaten up with rust and the coin and turned black. Some of it has been examined by experts, who pronounce it genuine, and if the balance should prove to be as good, Mr. Philbrick may consider that the most fortunate walk he ever took. How the coin came there, or how long it has lain there, are, of course, matters for conjecture, unless the following will throw some light upon it: About eight years ago word was received in our city that a young man, living somewhere in Illinois, had confessed on his death bed that he had stolen $3,000, mostly in silver, and then fought safety in flight, but the officers followed him so closely that he got off the cars here and buried the money near the race, and close by a large oak tree. Considerable excitement was created at the time, and the ground in that vicinity was pretty thoroughly examined, but no one found the treasure then. The finding of the money so near to the point indicated by the young man, may go a long way to aid saving the mystery.

How Carl Ross Got Married.

Carl Ross and Parepa, antipodal as they were in complexion, nature and swordspoints, were supremely harmonious, excellently adapted to associated enterprise. He had never undertaken a management until after his marriage, and he is indebted to her, it is said, for the inspiration. He is so modest and retiring a little fellow that many persons have wondered how he could summon courage to propose to a woman so much larger than himself.

The manner of his proposal is thus related. The musical twain were en route to Hartford by rail seated side by side; Ross seeming to be unusually depressed. Parepa, a close observer, and always sympathetic, noticing his melancholy, inquired the cause. He answered:

"I have been unlucky in this country. For some reason or other I have not been able to keep my friends in America. With the best feeling and intentions, I appear to lose as rapidly as I make them. I think I have not to-day a single friend."

"Oh, I am sure you have," responded she, brightly.

"Alas!" he exclaimed, sighing, "I fear I have not!"

"Indeed, you are mistaken, my good Carl. If you have not to-day, henceforth, I promise you now that I will always be your friend."

Ross's boyish face kindled with delight; he took her gloved hand, and with characteristic promptness said to his wife.

"And, she added, with a charming ingenuousness, "I will be your wife soon, if you like."

A fortnight later they were married—Ross had long been very fond of him, but he of her, and she knew it. But he was so sensitive and appreciating that she felt that he would not reveal his affection unless he were liberally encouraged.

Few men or women have been better partners, musically or financially, than Parepa and Ross. They gave English and Italian opera at the Academy in better style than it had ever been given, and notwithstanding the great expense to which they had gone, they realized handsomely from the enterprise. Ross and wife cleared here over $200,000.

BURNS AND BEECHER.

The following poem was written by Mrs. J. Webb, of Scotland, sixteen years ago, on the occasion of the appointment of Henry Ward Beecher to lecture at the celebration of Burns' 100th anniversary, January, 1859:

I learn the task has fa'n to you
To give the hard o' Ayr his due;
But use him wee
He kept sweet Charity in view
E'en for the De'il.

His few sma' faults ye need na tell;
Folk say ye're no o'er guid yourself;
But De'il may care;
Gin ye're but half as guid as Rab,
We'll ask nae mair.

Then dinna seek to find a flaw;
But o'er his faults a mantle thraw,
And leave the rest
To Him who made and tried the heart—
He sees the best.

A century dence an' wha can tell
What ma beta' yer canaile sail?
Some holy preacher
May tak' the cudgels for auld
Ca'd Harry Beecher.

I fa'e nae doubt ye'd like to ken
Wha 'tis that tak's the auld quillsem
To write this rhyme.
The knowledge wad be little worth—
I'm past my prime.

But when a lassie, young and fair,
I've wandered aft by bonnie Ayr
Wi' heartsome glee
Nae facts stern mandate scant me form
Far o'er the sea.

Sair, Scotia's hills and Scotia's plains,
Her joys and her poet's strains
To me are dear—
A desert spring within my heart—
They claim a tear.

RELIGIOUS

The Universities of Connecticut will hold a convention in Bethel during the last two weeks of August.

The Free Church of Scotland has raised $29,000 for the erection of mission buildings in India and Africa.

Rev. H. P. Robinson, of Mount City, Kansas, draws an flock to prayer meetings with a brass band.

The next Old Catholic Congress will meet at Freiburg, in Germany, on the 6th of Sept. The session will continue only two days.

Some of the religious papers have printed editorial articles, strongly condemning the college regatta and urging its discontinuance in the future.

The *English Churchman's Magazine* tells us there are 17,000 hymns in the mother tongue, of which 216 have been adopted by the Church of England.

If the angelic choirs above suffer as much from quarreling and jealousy as do the earthly choir below, nobody living the ways of peace would care to join them.

In various parts of China twenty-two different societies have established more than 300 mission stations and stations, and the number of church members is variously estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000.

In the box placed in the corner-stone of a Methodist Church in Somerville, which was laid Monday, were put copies of the Boston daily papers containing whole columns about the Beecher-Tilton scandal.

Last year 8,000 copies of the Bible were distributed in Russia. In 1872, 93,000 copies were circulated, the total number from 1863 to 1873 being 376,000. It is estimated that over 15,000,000 of Russians have yet no Bible.

The first Methodist Conference in Rome has been held. There were twenty preachers present, representing as many centers of religious labor. There are also reported 1,007 communicants, 111 probationers, 472 Sunday Schools with 5,000 officers and 555 day scholars.

An English clergyman exclaimed in a company of his fellow-preachers, "Ah! well, there is only one thing in our ministrations more trying to me than preaching." "Indeed," they said, "and what may that be?" "Hearing any one else preach," he replied.

Congregationalism is not very strong in Canada. In the Province of Ontario, only 18,000 members are reported, against 331,000 of the Church of England and 287,000 Wesleyans. The statistics are not very well kept, however, and the body is probably larger than these figures indicate.

Recently a petition was in circulation requesting the Episcopal General Convention to permit the use of the word "regenerate," in the baptismal offices to be optional. Another petition is now being sent around asking the Convention to take such action as will authoritatively declare what ornaments and dress are lawful within the Church of England, and what penalties shall attach to the transgression of those laws, whether by deposition or excommunication or such severe action as will secure immediate obedience in all cases of final appeal.

A correspondent of the *Watchman and Reflector* gives the following facts about prayer meetings in Germany, which may be suggestive to Americans: "It has been stated that no such thing as a prayer-meeting exists in Germany. This is a mistake. Social prayer meetings are to-day held in the northern parts of Wurtemberg. I attended a meeting of the kind at Stuttgart, upon invitation. A few brethren met together in a private house, on the same room where they had met weekly for fifteen years. I noticed a peculiarity about the conducting of the service that I had never seen elsewhere. At the opening of the meeting each person took a piece of paper from the table. On it was written a text or a stanza of one of the hymns of prayers. The prayers were generally read. Number one prayed and was followed by number two, and so others according to the numbers on the slips of paper. The object is to prevent long prayers, and to avoid waiting for some one to pray. The plan has such evident advantages that it is surprising that it is not more generally adopted. The texts or hymns were usually selected by the leader of the meeting, and sometimes by the pastor. The meeting was a very interesting one, and I was sorry that I could not understand the language."

The Universalists have organized in Arkansas another Association, in Izard county, with

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY AUGUST 13, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

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THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year $2.50.

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SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

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AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

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YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

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WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that WE CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

THE SCANDAL.

Little that is new comes to the surface in the BEECHER-TILTON scandal investigation. Mrs. TILTON has again been upon the stand, chiefly to contradict the reported confession to SUSAN B. ANTHONY. She says no such confession was made, that she only told Miss ANTHONY that TILTON accused her of the things which she is stated to have confessed. Miss ANTHONY declines to make her statement, unless called upon by a court that is competent to compel witnesses to testify. Other important witnesses are absenting themselves in order to avoid making statements before the Committee. It is announced that Mr. BEECHER has completed his statement, which will be submitted to the committee as soon as the testimony of other witnesses can be secured. If the desired testimony can not be had soon, it is the purpose of the committee to receive BEECHER'S statement and then make their report to Plymouth Church. It is not supposed that they will make a report unfavorable to Mr. BEECHER, whose statement, with them, will have great weight.

It must be conceded that the method adopted by the committee in the reception of testimony, has been well calculated to produce not only unsatisfactory but disastrous results. The admission of all manner of gossip and the uncarthing of vague and wicked surmises, have resulted in filling the atmosphere with an endless variety of poisonous exhalations, well calculated to destroy confidence in human virtue and Christian purity. Had the committee been governed by the strict rules of evidence in the conduct of their investigations, the great mass of this putridity would have been left undisturbed, the valuable facts alone would have come to the surface, and the minds of the people would not have been beclouded as at present. The course pursued is liable to involve the reputations of persons not necessarily connected with the scandal, and is making prominent the names of parties who must shrink with terror from the notoriety thrust upon them through the loose and gossipy method of investigating the grave charges against Mr. BEECHER.

It is probable that the public will soon be in possession of all the facts and conclusions to result from the present investigation, but the result cannot, under the circumstances, satisfy the public. If Mr. BEECHER is innocent, as we certainly hope he may be, he cannot too soon take steps for such legal investigation of the facts as may be necessary for the vindication of his character and the silencing of his enemies.

☞ The rain cloud which recently burst over the mountains near Eureka, Nevada, is said by scientists not to have been a water-spout, as was supposed, "since it lacked the projection of a conical pillar of condensed vapor, and the rapid whirling of the air, which causes a vacuum round the axis of rotation and draws up another conical pillar of water, if at sea, or a whirling mass of light bodies on land." Be that as it may, the bursting of the Eureka cloud or clounds was no inconsiderable calamity, since thirty houses were swept away and from twenty-five to thirty persons drowned in a few moments of time.

☞ The Chicago *Post* says that the "conviction of HENRY WARD BEECHER of a serious wrong," would cause wailing in heaven and inaugurate a Fourth of July in hell." We protest against any such reference to our Fourth of July, and turn the *Post* over to Philadelphia for cremation prior to the Centennial Exposition.

YOUTHFUL HEROISM.

While the atrocious crimes of the boy POMEROY, of Boston, who has so cruelly tortured and murdered little boys and girls for no other reason than to witness their sufferings, are exciting the amazement of a horror-struck public, philanthropists and the friends of humanity rejoice over the rehearsal of several acts of youthful bravery and heroism occurring at about the same time in different localities, which, for self-sacrifice and forgetfulness of the first law of nature, self-preservation, are unexcelled in the annals of those whose good deeds towards their fellow-men have been recorded in the pages of history.

At Frankfort, Kentucky, HUGH AYRES, a lad of fifteen, recently jumped from the South Frankfort bridge, and at the imminent peril of his life, rescued his cousin, several years older than himself, from drowning. For this act of heroism, as well as for his moral and mental fitness, he was last week appointed to a cadetship in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. But COLEMAN SNEED, also Kentucky, and same age, a poor farm laborer, was within the last six weeks a triple benefactor to humanity, having rescued during that time three young men, all older and stronger than himself, from a watery grave. Young SNEED is not a good swimmer, and in each case of rescue the drowning person had gone down for the third time, but with a rare presence of mind, resistless strength of will, and great intrepidity, he swam towards the drowning persons, dived for them and holding their heads above water succeeded in bringing them safely to land before life was extinct. One, PRESTON HYATT, was aged 19, another, JAMES MATTAX, 19, and the third, CHARLES LONG, 18, all three being saved precisely under the same circumstances, while he to whom they owed their life was equally in great danger of losing it with themselves, in attempting their rescue.

In El Dorado, California, some three weeks since, a little child of Mrs. SAUL, some two or three years old, was playing near a flume which conveys water to a large foundry of that place, and coming too near, fell in. The flume was full and running rapidly. A little girl eight or nine years of age, the daughter of EDWARD KEEGAN, saw the child fall into the flume, and instantly jumped in and caught her, screaming loudly for help. The water was running so rapidly that it took her off her feet almost instantly, yet she clung to the little one with wonderful tenacity, keeping its head above water, at the imminent risk of losing her own life, until her screams attracted the attention of passers-by, and both were rescued from their perilous situation. She is described as having been wholly oblivious of self when rescued, and had assistance arrived a few moments later, must have died a martyr to her heroism and love of humanity. England, France Germany and Russia have incorporated societies whose sole mission is to appropriately reward, by some valuable testimonial of public favor, those who save human life at the peril of their own. Every year since GRACE DARLING'S love of humanity caused her to save the lives of so many of her fellows, rewards and distinctions have been awarded to those who have saved human life at the peril of their own. It would be well, in this respect, if our Government imitated them. Young SNEED is in indigent circumstances, toiling early and late for subsistence, and well deserving of becoming a *protege* of the Nation, either at West Point or Annapolis, while some token of recognition in acknowledgment of the self-sacrificing devotion of the little California girl would be a worthy and deserving tribute to her heroism.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Nothing more potently demonstrates the advance which is daily being made in public opinion regarding the higher education of girls, than the interest *pro* and *con* which this important social question is eliciting in both hemispheres. And while, therefore, a small army of doctors, led in America by Dr. CLARKE, of Boston, and in England by Dr. MUNDSLEY, pour forth lamentations, pointing out the alleged physical injury which will result to the human race if the higher avenues of learning are opened to woman, in consequence of her natural bodily inability to pursue the same paths of knowledge as man, and while these arguments are refuted separately and collectively, and their fallacy is shown up by past and present experience, other eminent leaders in the scientific, educational and religious world take up the question, and point out the errors now in existence regarding the education of girls and their correction, not by the inaction resulting from mental undevelopment, but through a thorough system of culture, discipline and self help.

At a public meeting held a few weeks since, under the auspices of the Women's Educational Union of London, for the promotion of the higher education of girls, Professor HUXLEY occupied the chair, in the absence of the President, Lord ABERDEEN. In reviewing woman's present educational advantages in Great Britain, he said, "there were but three courses open to a man who desired to educate his daughter. The boarding school, of which there were very few good ones in existence, and those so expensive as to be above the reach of the possessors of moderate pecuniary means; home education, which, while it was very costly, deprived girls of the healthy influences of coming in contact with other young minds and different teachers; and the day school, by far the best of the three, but not as yet calculated to afford instruction in more than the rudimentary branches. Nothing, he said, would exert a more beneficial influence upon the welfare of a community than schools where girls would enjoy the same higher advantages of culture as boys. While not believing *per se* in the equality of the sexes, he powerfully refuted the idea that girls, as a rule, are physically, morally and intellectually unequal to pursue the highest walks of art, science and literature, since experience has demonstrated that success in every one of these, is less the result of intellectual and moral strength, than the exercise of patience, perseverance and control of the temper and the passions, qualities much dependent upon healthy organisms, in which man and woman stand upon an equality, and since capacity for education mainly rests upon these qualities, he could discover no reason why bringing up the educational standard of girls to the same level of boys, should be calculated to endanger their physical welfare, and therefore he introduced the following resolution, which met the approval of the meeting:

Resolved, That this meeting considers the provision for the higher education of girls *inadequate* and *unsatisfactory*, and that measures should be taken for effecting an improvement.

Bishop SIMPSON, in a recent lecture to the young lady graduates of the Louisville Female High School, did not seek to impress his hearers with the idea that their forms were cast in too delicate molds, that their brains were too soft and their muscles too flabby to enable them to successfully reach the same scholastic attainments as their brothers, but on the contrary, spoke to them of their natural ability to acquire useful knowledge; of the necessity of comprehending and observing the laws of health, and of their duties and relations to society and to home and its surroundings. In pointing out the mischievous mistakes made in the education of girls, he was as eloquent as practical. Beginning with the all-important subject of health, he mercilessly ridiculed the idea still entertained by many, that cherishing an indisposition and nursing a chronic complaint as a luxury, was a lady-like acquirement, while he potently demonstrated that the foundation of true beauty, the source of social grace and power, and even the exercise of the highest religious enjoyment was founded upon rosy, robust health. The first stage in the education of a young lady was the education of her body, without a knowledge of which brilliant endowments and splendid accomplishments were of no avail.

In speaking of education, he said that one of the most grave mistakes in regard to it was the belief that education consisted merely in acquisition or a process of learning, whereas it should be a drawing out, rather than a taking in, a quickening and training of one's own capacities, and a preparation of the mind for future attainments, without which the results of years of toil become a mere matter of memory, and the mind, like an old store room, a map of chaos and confusion. Another great mistake frequently made in the education of girls, was graphically delineated by Dr. SIMPSON, viz.: that of thinking they can learn everything, and forcing them to pursue certain branches, like drawing and music, for which they have no tastes or talents. He argued that in the education of girls, like boys, special capacities, when they manifested themselves, should be cultivated and developed. In speaking of home and society, he deprecated the still too prevalent idea that girls must be educated only as ornaments to society, whereas society is the exception and not the rule of life, and concludes his very instructive and highly entertaining lecture by the following eloquent and truthful peroration:

One more mistake let me guard you earnestly against, that brilliancy and genius are of more importance than character. Let me assure you that even as a condition of success there is nothing that tells like character. His virtues were his means, was said of one of our most distinguished public men. I would give $10,000, said a disreputable merchant, for a character, because I can make $100,000 out of it. But above all, for your own sake, be it your aim to be good rather than to be gifted, to be virtuous rather than brilliant, to be worthy of respect rather than respected.

Think truly and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly and each word of thine
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly and thy life shall be
A great but noble creed.

The friends of woman's advancement can desire no greater encouragement than the promulgation of views like those of Professor HUXLEY and Dr. SIMPSON, manifesting as they do the progress which the educational cause of woman is making, which eventually must greatly facilitate and hasten her elevation to that position of social, civil, political and religious equality, to which the mothers of the human race are as justly entitled as its fathers.

CITY PAUPERISM.

Notwithstanding the revival of commercial and manufacturing interests, the pauperism of our lake and seaport cities manifests but little diminution since last winter, although the season for labor is now at its height, and those who either can not or will not work must suffer from destitution during the coming winter, or remain as now pensioners upon public bounty. Late reports from Eastern cities, but especially New York, show that a large class of persons follow no occupation, unless professional begging be called by that name, but regularly draw weekly rations from the city. A still larger number are maintained by benevolent and charitable institutions, and upheld in their lives of idleness and thriftlessness by indiscriminate and thoughtless beneficence. Much harm was done during the panic of last winter by inconsiderate liberality, and while doubtless good was compassed to the deserving poor, thousands of able-bodied and healthy men and women, too indolent to work, flocked to the cities where lodging, clothes and food could be obtained by merely asking for them. Even now, as during the winter it is difficult to obtain household or farm help in the vicinity of cities, there being a strong repugnance by the various pauper elements to country life, and a great desire to live in densely populated districts, where they herd together in miserable tenement houses and obtain a precarious subsistence, by now and then picking up odd jobs, and depending upon private and public charity for the rest.

The so-called vagrant class who have no home whatever, but sleep in door ways, on the wharves, under the lee of piles of hay or lumber, and pick up their food on the streets, or beg or steal it, are also largely on the increase. None of these people will labor permanently, and most of them not even temporarily, but live as it were like the parasites of the vegetable world, by preying upon the laboring classes. When arrested, they can give no account of themselves, and often are too glad to be sent to the county jail for some minor offense, since board and lodging there awaits them. Until recently the Pacific Coast cities have been singularly free from the pauper and vagrant element. The high price of labor its demand, the plentiful prosperity of the agricultural regions, and the distance from Europe, which prevented large immigration from the poorer classes, all combined to make pauperism a rarity. But now, this is changing. Last week the police of San Francisco captured thirty-eight homeless vagabonds, who had been living, no one knew how long, in the manner above described. Some of them were men of education, and others had respectable connections in the Atlantic States, yet all seemed aimless and hopeless, without industrious habits or the least desire to work for their subsistence. Not long since, in the same city, a policeman saw an intelligent but poorly clad man pick up a cobble-stone and deliberately throw through the plate glass window of the Bank of California building. When arrested, he stated that this was the second time he had committed the same misdemeanor, and that his object in doing so was to be sent to jail where he could obtain the food and shelter which he knew not how to procure otherwise, excusing himself for choosing the window of a bank, because he believed that money was abundant there and its owners were more able than others to sustain the loss. Our own city is not far from the curse of professional beggary, which is annually on the increase, although vagrancy is not yet as great as in the more dense centers of population. The management, prevention and cure of pauperism in cities, is becoming one of the most vexatious problems with which the political economist and humanitarian has to contend. The criminal class can be stringently dealt with by coersive legislation, but this method utterly fails with the inert, indolent, unproductive and helpless elements which come under the classification of paupers and vagrants. In a country where fertile lands are abundant, where, in the milder climate localities, the necessities of life are not great, and where labor is better remunerated than anywhere else in the world, there is no necessity for pauperism, and therefore the strictest surveillance should be exercised by the benevolently inclined, and all public and private dispensers of charity, in order that its recipients may be really worthy of help. Wherever it is possible, work at remunerative wages, instead of alms, should be given, otherwise pauperism must continue to increase to the injury of our national prosperity and development.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

Lieutenant WHEELER, whose name has become famous in connection with several exploring expeditions to the far West, has been again placed in command of a surveying and exploring party under government auspices and patronage, who intend to examine the valley of the Rio Grande, Colorado and New Mexico for the purpose of adding to our knowledge of these as yet unexplored regions. Unfortunately the same jealousy which renders the lives of musical artists, antiquarians and ambitious, scientific and art students so unhappy, exists quite as extensively between those who hope to achieve immortality as eminent travelers and explorers. Rivalries of this description are not wanting in the United States, where the field for antediluvian research and study is so immense that one would naturally be inclined to think that all could therein find sufficient opportunity to write their names in the Temple of Fame. Not so, however, thinks Dr HAYDEN, who, acting upon the principle that the whole boundless universe, so far as it has hitherto been explored, is his own especial property, jealously watches the movements of his confreres, and as far as possible seeks to undervalue their labors. As equal justice is our motto, we are glad that Lieutenant WHEELER, who has given abundant proofs of his fitness for the leadership of the expedition in question, has been chosen, therefore, since the public have nothing to do with the private quarrels, jealousies and animosities of the followers of art, science or literature, and always gain more knowledge when the cosmopolitan research, study and investigation of numerous thinkers and explorers are brought into requisition then where the whole field is given up to one individual and his assistants. Thus, while not entering into the spirit of any of the criticisms and animadversions which have been connected with the name of Dr. HAYDEN in certain quarters, we are, nevertheless, glad of the appointment of Lieutenant WHEELER to the onerous position above mentioned, and look forward with interest to the publication of the history of his researches in Colorado, New Mexico and the Rio Grande Valley.

Lieutenant WHEELER has already achieved considerable fame as an explorer. In 1860, under Gen. ORD, he assisted in explorations and surveys in Nevada and Arizona, and two years subsequent the War Department sent him upon a second exploration to Nevada, Arizona and California for the purpose of obtaining more exact geographical knowledge of these countries. The material collected on both these expeditions aided greatly in the publication of typographical maps of the section of territory visited and explored, particularly as the Colorado River was ascended to a distance of 270 miles, and very accurate observations taken of the typographical features of its shores. This journey was accomplished under very great privations, since the country traversed is bleak and barren and food scarcely procurable. The river was so shallow in many places, and so obstructed with rapids in others that the boats had to be carried long distances before they could be again launched into the water, nevertheless the spirits of the party were kept alive and hopeful by their enterprising leader until the object of the journey accomplished. This survey was farther rendered memorable by the discovery of the Death's Valley in Eastern California on the confines of Nevada. This desolate tract compromises a territory of 150 miles, and lies nearly 100 feet below the level of the sea, and aside from its general desolation is remarkable for a sulphurous hot spring whose odors are so powerful that they taint the air for miles in its vicinity.

In 1872 Lieutenant WHEELER made valuable surveys in Utah and Nevada, from Salt Lake to the Colorado River, and last year explored eastern Arizona, and portions of New Mexico and Colorado, together with the Sierra Blanca, the supposed fastnesses of the Apaches. These mountains are described as abounding in verdure and very picturesque, presenting a pleasing contrast to the topography of the Rocky mountain ranges, with their snowy crowned peaks and barren rocks. Much interesting knowledge regarding the Apache country was gained by this expedition, as also of the Territory of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, in whom many evidences were discovered tending to demonstrate the theory that they are the descendants of the ancient Aztecs. The present Wheeler expedition expected to leave Denver on the 25th inst. The party will comprise in all thirty-five scientists, including numerous army officers. Among its distinguished savans are, Professor KANIFF, the Government astronomer; Professor COPE, the paleontologist; Dr. YANON, naturalist, and Dr. HAYDEN, the distinguished rival of the leader of the expedition, whose object is purely of a scientific and geographic nature.

Lieutenant WHEELER, it is said, has refused the protection of soldiers even though the hostility of the Indians is well known, saying that they would serve rather as a barrier to the advancement of the objects sought for, because the Indians have been seldom known to attack scientists, having an inexplicable regard for them, while they look upon soldiers as their natural enemies. A thorough exploration and description of this now unknown territory may, in time, lead to its settlement by emigrants from the Eastern States, while the increase of knowledge regarding extinct creations, and other branches of natural history, will add valuable chapters to American history of past ages.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Bill of Fare for August—Literary, Scientific and Juvenile Matter.

We rarely receive a copy of the *Atlantic* which contains more attractive and really entertaining matter than the August number. Erudite and scholarly it always is, and the infusion of younger blood in the past two years has given it new life, and brought it into closes sympathy than ever before with the younger readers of this day and generation. The table of contents is fresh and varied, embracing, in the department of Fiction, W. D. Howells' new novel, "A Foregone Conclusion," III.—VI.; W. W. Harney's story, "Katy's Fortune;" and "Madame," by Albert Webster; in the way of sketches of travel and adventure, G. R. Jackson's picturesque account of "A North Northumbrian Village," Geo. Cary Eggleston's "A Rebel's Recollections;" in Finances, Edward Atkinson's "An Easy Lesson in Money and Banking;" in poetry, Mr. Whittier's "A Sea Dream," Mr. Trowbridge's "At My Enemy's Gate," Mr. Street's "Nightfall," Mrs. Piatt's "Two Veils;" and in Criticism, Mr. T. S. Perry's "Julian Schmidt, a German Critic," and reviews of a score of books, together with valuable papers on art, music and Education. (H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston; Hurd & Houghton, New York.)

The paper in *Scribner's* for August which will probably be most widely read is entitled "Recollections of Charles Sumner," and is the first of a series by Mr. A. B. Johnson, who was long and intimately connected with Mr. Sumner as his private secretary. Another timely article is Kate Field's sketch of the manuscript of "Our Mutual Friend," recently sold in this country. William Henry Goodyear advances some original theories in regard to Pisan architecture in a fully illustrated article entitled "A Lost Art." Mr. Saxe gives us "Some Epigrams of Martial," Mr. Stoddard prints his second paper on the ancestry of "Some British Authors," and there is a sketch of Whitelaw Reid, with a portrait. Mr. King's "Great South" installment deals with "The Cotton States," chiefly Georgia, and the illustrations reflect the life of that region. Mr. B. F. Taylor has another of his "Old Time Music" series, entitled "The Old State Road," and illustrated by Sheppard. "The Mysterious Island" and "Katherine Earle" are continued, and there are poems by H. H., Mary E. Bradley, and Neily M. Hutchinson. "Cinnabar City," by James T. McKay, is a thoughtful story of Western life. Dr. Holland writes of "Charles Sumner," "Professor Swing," and "The Struggles for Wealth;" and "The Old Cabinet" is entitled "With Malice toward, with Charity for all." The other departments have the usual interest and variety. (Scribner & Co., New York.)

"The *Galaxy*" for August contains contributions by Justin McCarthy, Albert Rhodes, Henry James, Jr., G. P. Lathrop, Richard Grant White, and others. An article upon "Musical Precocity" gives some account of the marvellous performances of certain musical prodigies at the tender age of two or three years. "Broken Idols" is a sketch of the early campaigns of McClellan and Pope, evidently from the pen of an army officer. An entertaining article entitled "How They Lived Before the Revolution," speaks of the occupations, amusements, fashions, and primitive modes of living of our demure ancestors. Mr. Richard Grant White contributes under the title of "Shilly-Shally," a disquisition upon the proper use of "shall," "will," "should," "would," etc. A very pleasant article in the number is Mr. Rhodes's sketch of Edmond About, the great French novelist and wit, who seems to have natural gifts for every art, and profession under the sun. Besides the above articles there are several stories and poems and the usual departments of Science, Literature, and current gossip. (Sheldon & Co., New York.)

Harper's Magazine for August contains seventy-eight capital illustrations, and in its illustrated articles is as characteristically American as was the July number. Here we have both the sea and the mountains—the former in Junius Henri Browne's brilliant pictures of Newport, profusely and beautifully illustrated, and the latter in F. G. Mather's minute and interesting description of the Green Mountains and Lake Memphremagog. Lyman Abbott, in an illustrated article entitled "The American Railroad." Bishop Gilbert Haven, in this number, concludes his interesting series of papers on Mexico. This third paper describes the ride from Mexico to Matamoras. Two beautifully illustrated poems are contributed by R. H. Stoddard and Will Wallace Harney. Besides these, poems are contributed by S. S. Conant and Alfred H. Louis. "The Living Link" is concluded. This is to be followed by a serial story, "Raps of Gamp," illustrated by Fredericks, the artist, who, in the present number, illustrates Mr. Stoddard's striking poem. Short stories are contributed by Ellis Gray and the author of "Joseph the Jew. Gen. M'Clellan's third and concluding paper on "Army Organization" is the most suggestive and interesting of the series. Eugene Lawrence contributes another of his historical sketches, entitled "Galileo and the Papal Infallibility." It is a comprehensive review of this philosopher's life and services to science, and shows the ruinous effect of this fall upon Italian letters. A timely paper by George M. Towle exhibits the progress which has recently been made by English agricultural laborers, and powerfully contrasts the wealth of a few British land-holders with the poverty of British peasants. The Editorial Departments are as comprehensive and interesting as usual. Harper & Bros., New York.

The August number of *Lippincott* is adapted to the season; light and brilliant, yet containing much valuable information on numerous topics. Its installment of "The New Hyperion," by Edward Strahan, illustrated by Dore, manifests, as usual, a rich and rare quaintness of humor in the writer, and an apparently inexhaustible sense of the grotesque and ludicrous on the part of the illustrator. "A Tour in the China Seas," by Fannie R. Feudge, illustrated, is a pleasing and quite instructive description of places and customs but little known to the general reader. "Malcolm," by George Macdonald, assumes new attitudes and relationships, and the story, as it progresses, decidedly grows upon the reader. "Camp Cure," by S. Weir Mitchell, is indicative of the author's great familiarity with the resources and ways of nature. The opening of "Three Feathers," by William Black, is bright and promising, with some attempts at sensible love-making. Among the other papers are, "Portraits of Minor Celebrities," by Sarah B. Wister; "Roughing it in the Lebanon," by M. E. Beck; "A Moonlight Visit to the Coliseum," by T. Adolphus Trollope; "Two Enemies," by Carroll Owen; and "A Temperate Experience of Mount Desert." The Monthly Gossip of the August number is vivacious; and the Poems, Dante Praises Beatrice," a sonnet, by T. M. Coan; "Love's Choice," by Kate Hillard; "Phantasies," by Emma Lazarus, are all above the average of magazine poetry.

After a prolonged absence from our table, we are heartily glad to welcome again that excellent publication *Old and New*. Of the papers in the August number we may mention prominently Mr. Hale's graceful yet truthful translation of the sweet old Provencal love story of "Aucassin and Nicolette;" and Mr. Martineau's powerful and striking exposition of the Gospel of John, and the preceding three, Mr. Martineau dwelling upon the mystic, if not Gnostic features of the Fourth Evangelist, and contrasting them, as well as the language, with the peculiarly Hebrew traits of the Revelation, concludes with great force of reasoning that the two books were not written by the same person, and that the Gospel of John was written later than is usually supposed. Mr. Tyrwhitt's art series continues; Mr. Trollope's novel goes forward with more narratives of contemporary English rascality and noodledoms of high and low degree; there is a queer story by Bishop Ferrette; a sensible financial discussion, in a review of Professor Sumner's work on the currency. There are other good reviews of books, some useful, sociological discussions; a terse and forcible political introduction, explaining what the Civil Service Reform has really done thus far. On the whole, the number is both spirited and entertaining. (Roberts Bros., Boston.)

The *Popular Science Monthly*, filling as it does a place of its own, is a most valuable and welcome publication to our table, and to it we are constantly indebted for much that is of permanent benefit. The August number contains several most timely papers, among which may be mentioned the following: "Priestley's Discovery of Oxygen Gas," by J. W. Draper, M. D. LL.D.; "The Physics of Ice," by E. Lewis, Jr. (illustrated); "The Development of Psychology," II.; "Distances of the Stars," by Camille Flammarion; "Female Suffrage," by Prof. Goldwin Smith; "A Baby-Fox," by Dr. Burt G. Wilder (illustrated); "Rendu and his Editors," by Prof. John Tyndall; "The Chain of Species," by Hon. Lawrence Johnson; "Color in Animals;" "An Estimate of Darwin," by Prof. Asa Gray; and a "Sketch of the Life of Dr. Priestly," by the Editor. In addition to these, the editorial table and the departments of literary notices, miscellany and notes, are full of new and important scientific information. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

St. Nicholas for August is an excellent "hot-weather" number. It contains "The Affair of the 'Sandpiper,'" a story of adventures on the water, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "A Whaleman's Ghost," a story of the ocean, by J. H. Woodbury; and also a poem, telling in a very quaint and amusing way, "How a Little Bird went to Sea." There are large installments of the two serials, "Fast Friends," by J. T. Trowbridge, and "What Might Have Been Expected," by Frank R. Stockton. The Zoological Gardens of London are described, with eight pictures of their occupants; there is a story in French (for translation) of a Pet Monkey; the exploits of some "Missionary insects" are told; there is a sketch of the life and adventures of a Snail; and certain ants that raise crops, and some birds that lay out streets are described by the lively and wise "Jack-in-the-Pulpit." Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm contributes "Willie's Little Brown Sister," a sketch of the far West; and Mrs. A. M. Diaz has a thoroughly New England sketch, "The Moving of the Barn," with funny amateur pictures. The poems, "In Summer Time," and "The Little Doll that Died," are each marked by a peculiar quaint humor that will be sure to make them widely read and quoted, and the first is most exquisitely illustrated from designs by the author. Besides all this there is a beautiful frontispiece; short stories by Charlotte Adams and Lizzie W. Champney; a practical article on Wood-Carving and the usual excellent special departments. (Scribner & Co., New York.)

In *Oliver Optic's Magazine* for August, we have three chapters of "The Dorcas Club, or our Girls Afloat," in which the adequate experiences of the favorites of the story are well told. Virginia F. Townsend's serial, "The Queer Girl," is continued again with an increasing interest. Elijah Kellogg gives four chapters of the best story he has ever written, "Sowed by the Wind, or the Poor Boy's Fortune." Mrs. Urbino's "Homespun Club" is continued also. All three are handsomely illustrated, as well as the article by J. W. H., entitled "A Story of the Olden Time." The poems are "How do We Know?" by Mary N. Prescott; "The Flower of Memory," by M. E. N. Hathaway; "Yellow Flowers," by Eva M. Keller; "Building," by Addie L. Wyman, and "My Sailor Boy," by Clara G. Dollirer. George M. Baker furnishes an original Poetical Allegory, with the title, "The Tournament of Idyl Court," for female characters, successfully performed by the graduating class of the Boston Franklin School last month. The "Orator" has an original Recitation. "The Pigeon Hole Papers" are full of wisdom. "The Head Work" is puzzling, the editorials instructive, and the whole number is decidedly attractive. (Lee & Shepard Boston.)

The *Eclectic* portrait in the August number is a fine steel engraving of Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, which is accompanied with a very full and useful sketch of his life. The literary contents embrace some fifteen articles, in which solid information and sound instruction are combined, with reading of a light and entertaining character, appropriate to the season. The more noteworthy articles are: "Homer's Place in History," by Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; "A Defence of Modern Spiritualism," by Alfred Russell Wallace; "Siberia;" "Female suffrage;" by Professor Goldwin Smith; "Dreams;" "King Fritz," by W. M. Thackeray; "The Story of a Gas;" "Edgar Poe;" "Masters of Etching;" "The Poets at Play;" "Things we have Eaten;" and "Thames Valley Sonnets, by D. G. Rossetti. Besides these, there are additional chapters of "Far from the Madding Crowd," and the Editorial Departments are even better filled than usual with attractive art, literary, and miscellaneous notes. (E. R. Pelton, New York.)

☞ The French Government has caused it to be promulgated that its consent to a recess of the Assembly was given in the hope that in the interim a new constitutional bill could be concocted, which would secure the support of a majority.

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Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Erysipeles, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life Principle are within the range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them. Sold by Druggists, $1 per bottle.

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☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

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To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matter of a purely business character. The letter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to ANY and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

Mrs. C. D. N., Jackson, Mich.—The Ohio State Fair will be held at Columbus, Sept. 7th to 11th inclusive. The FARM JOURNAL for June gave the place and date of nearly all the State fairs to be held the approaching fall.

FLORA.—"The Language of Flowers," edited by H. G. Adams, may be had of almost any Philadelphia house, by sending the price, which is $1.50.

E. W. H., Wilmington, O.—For a cheap and yet good publication devoted to Agriculture, Floriculture and Household Economy, we can cordially recommend the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, at seventy-five cents a year. All new subscribers beginning with the volume (Sept.) will receive the June, July and August Nos. *free*. Send seventy-five cents to Locke & Jones, Toledo, Ohio.

A. E. V., Tiro, Ohio.—Senator Jones address is Hon. J. P. Jones, Gold Hill, Nevada.

SAMUEL S., Hutchison, Kan.—sends us a brief but interesting letter regarding the prospects of Hutchinson and the crops in Reno Co., for which he has our thanks.

H. T. M., Terre Haute, Ind.—The article about which you inquire is highly recommended by those who have used it. We have never given it a personal trial and cannot therefore give our personal endorsement.

T. H. C., Shallberff, Wis.—An excellent work on the training of the trotting horse is "Simpson's Horse Portraiture." You can get it at the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, New York City, by sending the regular price, which is $5.00.—The most reliable stud-book of trotting horses is "Wallace's Trotting Register," in two volumes, price $10 each. It is published by Hurd and Houghton, New York.

ALBERT J. COX, Fountain, Ind.—We are in receipt of a letter from Watertown, Pa., in which the writer says, in answer to your inquiry for Dr. Stuart: "James L. Stewart, Surgeon in charge of Wolf Street Hospital in 1862-3, resides at Erie, Erie Co., Pa., and is Chairman of Pension Examining Surgeons for this district."

H. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.—It is quite superfluous to ask us not to publish your name in this column, since only initials are used in all cases, except where the correspondent seeks the address of missing friends, or in some other matter of importance. But we require that the full name and address accompany all letters of inquiry as a guarantee of good faith, for convenience of reference and for other equally good reasons. Your questions will receive early attention.

JAS. WESTERMAN, Blissfield, Mich., wishes to know something about the Northern Colony, which settled at Warrior Station, Walker Co., Alabama. Cannot Mr. Horace Gray or some other resident of that locality enlighten him?

P. W. G., New Way, (no State.)—We suppose that the "division line between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres" would be either the meridian passing through Greenwich, England, or that passing through Washington, D. C., as your stand-point might be at the time. It is hardly necessary to add that such a line would be merely an arbitrary one.

E. E. G., Mitchell, Iowa.—There are twenty-five firms in New York City alone engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods. Of these the more prominent are "The Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co., 26 Warren St.; D. Hodgman & Co., 37 Maiden Lane, and "New York Belting and Packing Co., 37 and 38 Park Row," and "New York Rubber Co., 5 and 8 Dey St."—You dont say what branch of rubber manufacture you wish to know about, so we give you the same in several different branches.

E. T. S., West Point, Iowa.—Flora Temple is now owned by Mr. A. Welch, of Chestnut Hill Farm, near Philadelphia. She is alive and in good health for a mare of her years.—Young Pocahontas, by Ethan Allen, out of the old pacing mare, Pocahontas, is the property of Mr. Robert Fenner. He paid $35,000 for her. She is a beauty and a trotter of wonderful speed. The old pacing mare is now owned somewhere in New England. She is a mere wreck.

S. F. B., Defiance, O.—The process of manufacturing linseed oil from flax seed is not difficult or complicated. The seed is first ground under heavy stones, set on edge and revolved in beds of stone. Attached to the edge-stone are scrapers, which throw the seed into a circular track of the roller. The ground seed is placed in strong, woven woolen bags, which are covered with mats made of horse hair and leather. The whole is then subjected to immense hydraulic pressure, sometimes in a steam heat of 200 degrees Fahr., and sometimes without. The expressed oil flows into large tanks, where it is allowed to settle. When pure, the oil is colorless. That which is expressed without heat is of the better quality, but the yield is from 4 to 9 per cent. less than when heat is applied. The contents of the bags, after pressure, is known as oil-cake, and is used for feeding cattle. About 8,000,000 gallons of linseed oil are used annually in the United States.

R. W., Peru, Ind.—The following suggestions in regard to fruit canning are given by a correspondent of a leading agricultural paper, and will be found excellent and well worth trying: "Use only fresh fruit, and that which is perfectly ripe, not too soft, but just right to eat well. Fill your cans full of fruit, then can in a kettle of cold water; put a few rags in the bottom of the pot to prevent the cans from breaking; then put over a fire at first, making it hotter after the cans become hot. Too great a heat at first will burst the cans at the bottom. Meanwhile, make a nice syrup of white sugar, and when the fruit is half done cooking pour your syrup over the fruit in the cans, and continue cooking until done; remove from the fire and cover. Some people cook their fruit before putting in cans, but it does not preserve its natural flavor as well, neither will the syrup be as clear. Cooking the fruit in the cans is the better way of canning fruit, in my estimation. Use half a pound of sugar to a quart jar of cherries, peaches pears and raspberries, and with six ounces. Cook quart jars 25 to 30 minutes, according to hardness of fruit. Watch of your cans while boiling and as soon as the fruit in the can lowers, fill up with the spiced fruit; next morning test your jars; if they do not boil, boil them over again. In case from time of canning, to-t your fruit and if the cover holds them it will keep for years, as I have some now nearly 4 years old which look as if they might keep 4 years longer. By testing 10 days after canning, you will be awakened in the night by a loud report, as a gun going off, as I have heard several about, the can breaking some half way between the bottom and the nearest to it. Keep your cans in a cool, but not in a damp place.

HEARTH AND ADDRESS.—Editorial life is made up of kindness and sweetness, and now and then an author receives from some irate sub-

scriber a stinging rebuke which leaves him feeling not a little dejected. The last instance of the kind at this office is the following which we trust is sufficiently luminous, without any further explanations, since we are already a little sensitive on the subject:—MR. EDITOR, Sir:—I am an old lady, almost eighty, never thought nor aspired to writing scraps for papers, although I have been a tolerable reader and lover of papers. We take the BLADE and like it very much; but on looking over an old paper, my eye fell on a piece written by a lady, informing the world of her best mode of washing. She tells us [ignorant woman to wash on Saturday, and then she says they can dry on the Sabbath. Just here I will ask, 'suppose there comes up a storm on Saturday night or Sabbath day, how about taking care of the clothes on the Lord's day?' As old as I am, I have never seen, heard or concocted so contemptable a plan for washing, and she has the audacity to say it is becoming fashionable. Where, Oh Where—It is incredible. A few more such contemptable pieces in the BLADE, I fear, will make me drop it, fearing the editor cannot be found, to admit such a high insult to women in its columns."

THOMAS O'D., Ischer, N. Y.—Your suggestion is a good one, and we will try to keep it mind.

PERPLEXITY, Tekonsha, Mich.—There is no reason at all why you should not receive a satisfactory answer to your letter. We will write to the parties ourselves and ask them to inquire into the matter. You are certainly entitled to the magazine for the remainder of the year.

S. A. B., Grand Rapids, O.—We send you a specimen copy of the FARM JOURNAL for August. As you will notice it is now offered fifteen months for seventy-five cents, if the subscription begins with the new volume in September.

MCGINNIS.—A correspondent calls our attention to the inquiry made for persons named McGinnis recently made in this paper, and states that the original McGinnis family are now residing at Chillicothe, Ohio. For further information he may address Wm. Gilmer at that place.

STYX, Toledo, Ohio.—You certainly cannot expect us to answer your questions if you fail to send your full name, in accordance with our rules.

H. H. H., Hillsdale, Mich.—Try cutting your oak and hickory brush from the middle to the last of August. According to our experience, this is the best time to keep it from sprouting. When you wish your address changed for any of the BLADE publications, always give the postoffice and State from which, as well as those to which, you desire the transfer made. You failed to do this in your note, so that we cannot tell where to look for your name on the books.

RUSTIC, Hillsdale, Ind.—Purdue College, situated at Lafayette, Ind., is an agricultural institution, and has a grant from the United States of 390,000 acres of land scrip. We know of no other agricultural college in Indiana, at least no other that receives a land grant from the United States. We do not think the study of phrenology would be especially profitable (using the word in a pecuniary sense) either at home or at school. Perhaps you mean phonography.—We know nothing whatever of the book you name.—Send $1 to Harper & Bros., New York, for a copy of the "Bazar Book of Decorum."

D. P., Whidby Isle, W. T.—The name of the great painter is pronounced in the Italian as if spelled "Mekel Anjalo," the first "a" in the last name being sounded as "a" in father, the second as "a" in fare. The name of Jean Ingelow is pronounced as if spelled "Injelow," with the accent like Angelo, on the first syllable.—"George Sand" (Madam Dudevant,) and "George Eliott," (Mrs. Lewes) are both of the softer sex, the former a Frenchwoman, and the latter, an Englishwoman.—You can buy a very fine edition of Byron's complete works in ten volumes, of a Boston publisher at $12 50. Or you can get copies which claim to contain Byron's poems, but which are not always complete, at from $1 50 to $2 00.—The Latin words *vae victis*, mean liberally translated, "woe to the conquered ones."

PRESERVING GREEN CORN.—Our correspondent S. A. P., of Grand Rapids, O., in reply to recent inquiries, sends us his plan of preserving green corn. We give the process in his own language: As the season for green corn is now at hand, I desire to recommend to your readers a receipt for packing it down for winter use. Take the corn when it is sufficiently matured for table use, remove the husk from it, and place it in an ordinary boiler, covering with water, and letting it come to a scald. After the corn has been removed from the water and becomes cold, cut it from the cob. Take any sized jar that may be most convenient, and place a layer of salt in the bottom, about one inch in thickness, packing tightly with an ordinary potato masher. Next place a layer of corn upon the salt and pack tightly, alternating the layers of corn and salt until the jar is filled, the last layer on top being salt. Each layer of corn, when tightly packed, should be about two inches in thickness (not more), and the salt from one-half an inch to an inch in thickness. It will not form a brine, and will only take up a certain quantity of salt, so that there is no danger of putting too much on it. Tie a cloth over the jar and set away until desired for use. To prepare for the table, soak it over night in fresh water, remove the water in the morning, and put into fresh water for a time. Stew and serve the same as new corn, a little sugar added while cooking being an improvement. I have used the above receipt for three years, and find it to be most excellent, the corn coming out of the jar as good as when first put down. I do not claim that this is a new method of preparing corn, for it has been published several times, yet it is such a good thing that everybody should know it, and any one who once tries it will not regret the experiment.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Grenadine toilets are of little use at the seaside.

Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen—Florence Percy—is on the editorial staff of the Portland *Advertiser*.

One of the attractions at Long Branch is a lady who bathes in kid gloves, silk stockings and corsets.

It took Mrs. Murphy, of Arkansas, just thirty-five minutes to win a fight with an immense rattlesnake.

Diamond shaped fans are the latest. They are of black satin, handsomely and cleverly braided with gold cord.

Mrs. Collyer, Robert Collyer's mother, died at Leeds, England, recently, aged seventy six. A good mother, and a kind and true woman as ever lived.

Miss Margaretta B. Moore gave readings at Association Hall, New York, on Monday evening before a large audience, who heartily appreciated her efforts.

The Greencastle, Ind., *Banner* says that a young lady in Marion county took care of twenty stands of bees last year, which produced about 1,500 pounds of honey. At the same time, the bees increased one half, making the entire profit about $800.

An English love letter: "I wish, my darling, that you would not write me such long letters. If you were to bring an action for breach of promise against me the lawyers would copy the correspondence between us, and charge four-pence for every folio of seventy-two words. The shorter the letters, the more we save from the lawyers."

A Montreal paper says: "The ladies of this city will be grievved to learn that the woman's right movement is advancing with giant strides; a Papineau Road broomsmaker employs women in his manufactory. Several women could be seen yesterday in his yard piling brooms; the happy, contented expression visible on their sun-burnt features showed plainly that they enjoyed their work. Their hands moved nimbly, and they can throw eight bricks in the time a man takes to throw four."

Hon. A. M. Pratt

Our Next Congressman.

Meeting of the Congressional Convention--Full Attendance and Interesting Session--Hon. A. M. Pratt, of Bryan, Nominated on the Second Ballot.

The Congressional Convention assembled Thursday A. M. in White's Hall, at 11 o'clock, with a full attendance of delegates, and a goodly proportion of outside spectators.

Col. N. M. Howard called the meeting to order, and nominated as temporary chairman, Hon. M. R. Bradley, of Fulton county. Carried.

Allen Rudolph, of Wood county, was elected temporary Secretary.

Mr. Charles Kent, of Lucas county, moved that a committee on credentials be appointed, to consist of one delegate from each county, to be elected by the delegates. Carried.

Mr. Brewer, of Fulton county, was elected assistant Secretary.

The role of the counties was called for members of the committee on credentials, with the following result:

Lucas County—Chas. L. Luce.
Williams County—Jacob Youst.
Henry County—J. H. Tyler.
Fulton County—Geo. C. Felt.
Wood County—D. C. Jackson.
Ottawa County—Ezra Mann.

Mr. John H. Doyle moved that a similar committee be appointed on permanent organization:

Lucas—John H. Doyle.
Williams—J. G. Kriegel.
Henry—Wm. M. Beckham.
Fulton—D. W. H. Howard.
Wood—Earl W. Merry.
Ottawa—Dr. J. B. Luckey.

A similar committee on resolutions was elected, to consist as follows:

Lucas—Charles Kent.
Williams—George B. Long.
Henry—David Hanna.
Fulton—W. C. Kelley.
Wood—A. M. Russell.
Ottawa—R. S. Dutcher.

Mr. Kent declined to serve as a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and A. E. Macomber was elected in his place.

A motion to have each delegation elect a member of the Central Committee was carried, and the following gentlemen were elected as such committee:

Lucas—I. P. Fugsley.
Williams—D. B. Angier
Henry—Wm. M. Beckham.
Fulton—Isaac Speingle.
Wood—R. W. McMahan.
Ottawa—Capt. J. B. Luckey.

The Convention then took a recess until 1:30 P. M.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was first in order. A tiresome wait ensued before the Committee was ready to report. At last it submitted the following lists of persons entitled to seats:

Fulton County—A. B. Thomas, J. H. Turner, C. W. Ely, C. L. Stevens, Joseph Shadle, Dr. W. H. Howard, Wm. Ramsey, Jas. Fulton, M. R. Bradley, L. B. Upham, W. C. Kelley, Ezra Mann, Isaac Springer, A. J. Murbach.

Henry County—D. Hanna, J. Scofield, Augustus Groll, Thomas Hayes, L. Higbee, Wm. Ramsey, W. M. Beckham, L. Trowbridge, J. H. Tyler.

Lucas Co. —L. F. Lyttle, J. B. Marston, H. Thacher, B. H. Hitchcock, L. Raber, E. Woodruff, Chas. Kent, Wm. B. Warren, G. W. Norton, R. B. Mitchell, V. H. Ketcham, Chas. Bond, J. Walterhouse, S. W. Cass, E. L. Jones, A. W. Maddocks, C. B. Holloway, W. H. Huling, Edward Upton, H. H. Wakeman, J. H. Stadder, W. S. Thurston, Geo. H. Blake, John H. Doyle, John Toullerton, O. Klemm, T. P. Wilson, Geo. Emerson, J. W. Gould, Jona. Wynne, E. E. Stewart, F. B. Dodge, C. L. Luce, C. W. Everett, D. C. Baldwin, E. H. Van Roesen, M. Nearing, Henry Merrill, I. P. Pugsley, A. E. Macomber.

Ottawa—Dr. Clements, Ira S. Ducher, Dr. Yates, Col. Frank Rundell, Phillip Jackson, H. V. Becker, E. Eoff, Dr. J. B. Luckey.

Williams—George E. Lang, William Punches, Jacob Youse, A. W. Killetts, Geo. W. Harding, J. P. Caldwell, E. D. Bradley, Philip Warren, George Ely, Wm. Cosier, M. Boothman, J. D. Kiteble, John B. Grim, J. G. Cameron, Volney Powers, George Conell, J. F. Hadley, Samuel Amsbaugh.

Wood County—A. M. Russell, Lewis M. Hunt, John McClain, B. F. Kerr, H. G. Condit, P. J. Fagle, J. H. Reid, Earl W. Merry, R. W. McMahen, R. M. Donnelly, E. J. Poe, W. G. Jewell, John Russell, Omer Norris, Reason Kelley, Henry Riche, —— Webb, J. R. Tracey, Jno. E. Clark, Cyrus Williams, Geo. C. Phelps.

The question was put upon the adoption of the report, as read. Carried.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was next in order. It was as follows:

For Permanent Chairman—Moses R. Bralley, of Fulton.

For Secretaries—Allen Rudolph, of Wood, and N. P. Brewer, of Fulton.

Rules and order of business:

The rules governing organizations of this character shall be considered as rules of this Convention.

The order of business shall be: Reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials; reading report of the Committee on Resolutions; nomination of a candidate for Congress.

In taking the vote upon any question the vote shall be by counties, the chairman of each delegation depositing with the Secretary in writing the result of the vote in their respective delegations.

A majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to a nomination.

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report, which was adopted.

We the delegated Representatives of the Republican party of the Sixth Congressional District of Ohio, declare the following to be substantially our political belief:

1st. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm the declaration of the National Republican Conventions of 1872, in favor of a return to specie payment at the earliest practical day.

2d. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of giving precedence to those measures which shall recognize agricultural and mechanical pursuits as entitled to the amplest protection and the fullest development.

3d. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of improving the navigation of our lakes and rivers, of securing cheap transportation and profitable markets for the products of agricultural and manufacturing labor.

4th. *Resolved*, That the Republicans of this Congressional District, have been, and now are, in favor of all moral reform.

5th. *Resolved*, That the Republican party continue to remember with gratitude the soldiers and sailors of the Republic for the patriotism, courage, and self-sacrifice, with which they gave themselves to the preservation of the country in the late civil war.

6th. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of such legislation as shall secure equal rights to all citizens of the Republic.

7th. *Resolved*, That the Republicans of this Congressional District pledge themselves to support the nominee of this Convention.

The nomination of candidates was now in order.

Mr. I. S. Dutcher, of Ottawa, nominated Gen. I. R. Sherwood.

Mr. Reid, of Wood, nominated Captain Charles W. Evers.

J. E. Youse nominated Hon. A. M. Pratt, of Williams.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

	Sherwood.	Everts.	Pratt.
Fulton	11	—	3
Henry	9	—	—
Lucas	—	—	—
Ottawa	5	—	42
Williams	9	—	3
Wood	18¼	—	10
	52¼	—	60¾

The announcement of the vote was received with cheers.

Mr. C. W. Bond made a short speech disclaiming on the part of the anti-Sherwood men any hostile feeling to Mr. Sherwood, as a man. It was not that they loved Cæsar less but Rome more. They felt that with Gen. Sherwood as a leader they could not succeed. This was greeted with cheers.

Mr. C. W. Everett moved that a committee of five be appointed to inform Mr. Pratt of his nomination. Carried.

Mr. Philetus Smith, of Bryan, moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Carried, with but one dissenting voice.

Calls for Mr. Kent were made, to which he responded in a short speech, asking that all animosity be buried, and the party unite in working for the election of Mr. Pratt, whom he eulogized as well worthy of the suffrages of any people.

THE EDUCATORS.

First Day of the Fourteenth Annual Session of the National Educational Association--Large Attendance--Every State Represented.

Special Correspondence Toledo BLADE.

DETROIT, Aug. 4, 1874.

The session commenced at the Opera House Thursday A. M. Prof. S. H. White, of Peoria, Ills., called the Association to order. At the opening, there were about 800 teachers present, among them the most eminent educators of the country. The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Duane Doty, Superintendent of Schools, of Detroit, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen of the National Educational Association:

In behalf of the Board of Education and of the citizens of this city and State, it is my pleasant duty to welcome you to Detroit. The object of this Association is to deliberate upon questions of the highest social importance, and, in organized effort, aid in the progress of enlightenment. It is conceded that the educational interests of our country demand our best attention, and are worthy of our strongest efforts, and that our schools are most important aids in securing the general intelligence upon which the welfare of this Republic is conditioned. In education, as in most other departments of thought and endeavor, there are many subjects and questions upon which the greatest diversity of opinion prevails—as the co-education of the sexes—education for women, women as teachers, and no end to the differences of opinion as to what shall constitute our courses of study, and be comprised under our school organization and management. The need of the thousands who, each year, enter upon the work of teaching is that some organized body like this, as an authority, settle and render determinate many matters connected with their professional work. That all these educational questions should be relegated to the domain of speculative philosophy where the only determinate thing is death, is not wholly satisfactory. Our own admissions that there is much room for improvement in school work naturally lead to the expectation that valuable results and suggestions will come from these deliberations. The union of north, south, east and west, in this common interest, is exceedingly gratifying. In what better way can we, as a people, assimilate and render truly American the various elements that come to us than by giving all the advantages of a thoroughly organized system of school training that is essentially American? Gratified at your having selected Detroit as the place for this meeting, I again bid you a hearty welcome.

President White, of Peoria, on behalf of the teachers of the country, briefly responded to the welcome, and paid a high compliment to the teachers and schools of Michigan.

After this, the election of general officers of the association took place.

Rev. G. P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Upper Schools, in further discussion of a paper presented by Dr. McCosh, last year, reported, of which the following is an abstract:

The work of our committee relates to practical, not to theoretical affairs. Every State of our Union has provision for common schools; many of these States have very admirable systems. The sentiment in all the States is such as will demand constant attention to the system of popular education. So far as the English branches are concerned, the forces engaged are adequate to their work. In regard to higher education, the same is true. Our country is well, perhaps too well, supplied with a large number of colleges for both males and females. The professional and technical schools of our country are able to meet every demand, yet there is a gap between these two schools for which there is a very inadequate provision. College and high-school officers from every part of the country agree in the deficiency of the intermediate course of instruction. The difference in the intermediate course is so great that it may be divised into four classes: First by preparatory departments in the colleges; second, by academies established either by public or private enterprise, and intended to meet this want with others; third, by high schools designed to carry those who finish the common school course a step further; and fourth, by private tuition given by those who take this on in addition to those other avocations, such as ministers and other educated men. With regard to the first of these little need be said, further than that they are generally looked upon by colleges much as expedients adopted for the present distress, to be abolished as soon as the work can be satisfactorily done otherwise. Of course each college that establishes them will so organize them as to make them most efficient in preparing students for their own higher classes; and uniformity in them is to be secured only by securing uniformity in the college course of study. Of the last, private tuition, little need be said, for the course is decided by the pupil and not by the teacher, as it is generally done for an accommodation and not as a business, and therefore the pupils name the course of study and the teacher simply follows it.

After considerable discussion President Hays said:

There are some changes needed in the preparing of our students for college. Most of our colleges have two courses of study—the classical and the scientific. Many, however, announce four or five courses, yet the above two compose the principal ones and may be taken as the standard, since they will admit candidates to any of the others. In both the principal courses the mastery of algebra and some geometry is needed, and both of these are well taught in most of our colleges. Besides these many of our colleges require a knowledge of some foreign language, generally the German, and a good knowledge of physical geography, besides other high school studies. It is the duty of the State to provide for the education of all its citizens.

Mr Hammond, of Mass., thought the diversity of opinion shown was due to the size of our country, and believed that meetings like this would greatly help us. Men of high position, must take hold of the educational work, or it will prove a failure, as it has in New England.

The steps taken by the New England clergy, in regard to the popular education, have proved of great benefit to the country.

Mr. Musson argued that a union of education with religion would greatly enhance the value of the former. The number of well endowed schools in Massachusetts is as large as that of any State in the Union.

Dr. Harris, of St. Louis, called attention to the decay of academic schools in the East, and their coming to life in the West. This is due to the difference between the High School and the Academy. This has been increased by the growth of modern literature and modern science, so that the foundation of the lower schools has been covered with a superstructure worthy of its foundation, while the colleges only demand the old skeletonized work for admission to their walls. The demands for studies of permanent value is on the increase in our country, and is based on great popular need. Colleges, if they would live, must have two courses of study, the thoroughly classical and the skeletonized one. In Germany this difficulty is overcome, but our colleges still are in the dark.

The discussion was protracted to some length with a general expression of ideas by those present. Dr. Hayes read a paper on the intermediate Schools, and the motion of Dr. Wallace was then put and carried.

On motion of Professor Porter, the question of a course of study was referred to a special committee, of which Dr. Harris should be chairman, and which should report next year.

The Convention then adjourned.

DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

Rather Meager in Attendance and Deficient in Interest—A Little Disposition to Avoid the Entanglements of the Constitutional Election—Rash Councils Prevail and They Nominate a Full Ticket.

The Democratic County Convention met Saturday A. M. at White's Hall, Major Dodd called the Convention to order.

Mr. A. L. White nominated Gen. Steadman for temporary Chairman.

Mr. E. B. Paine nominated E. D. Potter, Jr.

Gen. Steadman was elected.

Mr. Carson Lake was elected temporary Secretary.

After the usual preliminaries incident to organization, the Convention adjourned until afternoon.

AFTER RECESS.

Upon re-assuming the Committee on Permanent Organization, made the following report:

For Permanent Chairman—Gen J. B. Steadman.

Secretary—Dr. S. J. Mills.

Assistant Secretary—L. C. Gibbs, of Richfield.

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business reported as follows:

RULE 1. All questions before the Convention shall be determined by a majority vote.

RULE 2. Each vote shall be taken by prefinct's.

RULE 3. The candidates for county officers to be nominated by this Convention shall be nominated in the order named in the call for this Convention, to-wit: Auditor, Recorder, Commissioner and Infirmary Director, after which the Convention shall select seven delegates to the State Convention, and thereafter 34 delegates to the Congressional Convention.

RULE 4. The rules governing the House of Representatives of the United States shall be observed as rules of this Convention, so far as applicable.

Mr. E. B. Paine moved that the report of the Committee be so amended as to postpone the nomination of county officers until after the vote was taken on the new Constitution. He thought there were many things in the canvass of that measure which would embarrass the candidates.

Mr. Platt opposed the delay. He was not afraid to meet the Republicans on that or any other issue,—was confident "that we could scoop 'em in, any way." The amendment was lost, and the report adopted.

Mr. Segur moved that a committee of one from each election precinct be appointed to select delegates for the State on Congressional Conventions. Carried, and the following gentlemen selected:

Adams—1st Precinct—Thos. Hannon.
" —2d Precinct—M. M. Goulden.
Manhattan ——
Monclova—Wm. Beels.
Oregon—N. Gardner.
Providence ——
Richfield—L. C. Gibbs.
Spencer—Wm. Taylor.
Springfield—Pat. Dowling.
Swanton—J. J. Wales.
Sylvania—Chas. N. Lewis.
Washington—A. Van Wormer.
Waterville—Chas. G. Snyder.
Waynesfield—T. O'Reagan.
Whitehouse—J. C. Wales.
Maumee—1st Ward—E. H. Hunter.
" —2d " —S. P. Bingham.
" —3d " —F. J. Burke.
Toledo—1st Ward—E. L. Gray.
" —2d " —E. B. Paine.
" —3d " —W. W. Howe.
" —4th " —S. S. Dodd.
" —5th " James Brown.
" —6th " Dan. Segur.
" —7th " W. H. McLyman.
" —8th " Jas. McGreevy.

The Convention proceeded to the nomination of County Recorder.

M. Bannibaugh nominated Gustav Wittstein.

Christopher Gerber nominated Dr. Charles Swain.

Ed. Connelley nominated G. P. McCadden.

Messrs. Lathrop and Scott were appointed tellers, and the Convention proceeded to the

FIRST BALLOT.

Wittstein	44
Swaine	26
McCadden	19
	89

No one having received a majority of all the votes, the Convention proceeded to th

SECOND BALLOT.

Mr. R. H. Lemmon withdrew the name of C. H. Swaine.

Wittstein	76
M'Cadden	15
Swain	1
	92

Mr. Wittstein was declared the nominee and his nomination was made unanimous.

The next in order was the nomination of a Recorder, Messrs. S. Lawton, Chas. B. Dorr, Arnold McMahon, and Cornelius Van Fleet were named.

Mr. Adams, from Monclova, appealed to the Convention to give the country districts some show for the offices—let them have only one man—not keep everything in the city.

The ballot was then held, with this result:

Lawton	48½
Dorr	17½
McMahon	16
Van Fleet	10
	92

Mr. Lawton was declared the nominee, and the nomination made unanimous.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

J. C. Wales, of Whitehouse; C. Van Fleet, of Monclova; Patrick A. Dowling, of Springfield; O. Ballou, of Waterville; E. H. Hunter, of Maumee; and P. C. Lewis, of Washington, were nominated.

THE BALLOT.

Wales	7½
Van Fleet	4
Dowling	47½
Ballou	3
Lewis	16
Hunter	13
	91

Mr. Dowling was declared the nominee, and the nomination was made unanimous.

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Mr. Scott moved that the rules be suspended, and Mr. C. Van Fleet be nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Wales made an excited appeal to the Convention to give to the Democrats west of the Maumee something. He wanted the Convention to recognize Mr. Van Fleet's worth as a man, and also the labors of those Democrats living west of Maumee City and Toledo.

Mr. Van Fleet was nominated by acclamation.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Dowling to the convention. He was received with cheers, and briefly thanked the convention for the nomination.

Mr. Van Fleet was called for, and responded by thanking the convention for the nomination, and promising to do his best to secure the election of the whole ticket.

Mr. Wittstein also tendered his thanks to the convention.

Several speeches were made while waiting for the report of the Committee on Decorations, which at last returned, and submitted the following list:

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

Harvey E. Platt, E. S. Dodd,
Dan Segur, J. C. Wales,
F. B. Warren, J. B. Steadman,
R. C. Lemmon.

DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Adams Township—Wm. Hannon.
Monclova Township—L. Adams.
Oregon Township—Nathan Gordon.
Richfield Township—L. E. Gibbs.
Spencer Township—Wm. Taylor.
Springfield Township—Terry Woods.
Swanton Township—J. G. Wales.
Sylvania Township—Miles Latham.
Washington Township—L. W. Ferguson.
Waterville Township—O. W. Ball.
Waynesfield Township—E. H. Hunter.
White House—J. C. Wales.
Maumee—B. Bingham.
Toledo—First Ward—S. G. Van Buren.
Second Ward—C. I. Scott, E. B. Paine.
Third Ward—Henry Southmer, Dr. I. G. Nolan.
Fourth Ward—E. S. Dodd, S. H. Rice, S. J. Wallace, J. F. Mahrenry.
Fifth Ward—D. Segur, Pat. Garry, Henry Brand, H. Bombaugh.
Sixth Ward—I. K. Seaman, D. A. Brown.
Seventh Ward—Jacob Romels, James Kelly.
Eighth Ward—T. J. McDonald, E. Malone, James McGreevy.

The report was adopted. On motion, it was decided not to elect a new Central Committee, but to continue the old one in power for another year.

The Convention then adjourned.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

A Large Watch Factory to be Established Here.

The Chapin Watch Company, of Toledo, has filed its certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State, at Columbus. The capital stock is $200,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The corporators are GEORGE DOUGLASS, HENRY C. BRECKENRIDGE, PETER C. LEWIS, L. B. LUCKEE, and HENRY A. CHAMBERLAIN. It is proposed to erect a mammoth watch factory, similar to those now in successful operation at Elgin and Waltham, in West Toledo. The projector of the enterprise, Mr. CHAPIN, is a watch manufacturer of large experience. He has been here for some weeks consulting with our citizens in regard to the enterprise, which has now assumed such definiteness that its future may be said to be assured. It is probable that books for the subscription of stock will be opened immediately.

The company has already a donation of real estate amounting to fully $60,000, and it is expected that this will be increased to $100,000 by the interested property holders in the vicinity of where it is proposed to locate the works. Agreements have already been made to take $50,000 worth of the stock, and it is thought the remainder can easily be secured in this city. The works will require special machinery, which must be manufactured to order, which will require about a year's time. It is proposed to do this here, and it will be commenced on the grounds to be occupied by the factory, as soon as a sufficiency of stock is secured to guarantee the success of the undertaking. The company expect to begin work with 200 hands and turn out, at first, 50 watches per day.

A LITTLE ORPHAN.

Who Shall be Her Guardian?

A little dispute is going on relative to the care and guardianship of MAUD NILES, a little orphan girl 9 years old. She has been living at Columbus, with a little brother, in the care of her maternal grandmother, a Mrs. MEYERS. Some months ago her grandmother came to Maumee City to visit a friend—ISAAC CLAY. When she left, it is alleged that CLAY retained possession of the girl in defiance of her protest. Some time ago Mr. CLAY came to the city and took out letters of guardianship for MAUD, and representing that she was not entitled to any personal property, his bond was fixed at $300. This proceeding was not approved of by the girl's relations, in Franklin county, who secured the appointment of one of themselves as as guardian, and came here to contest for the possession of her person. They allege that CLAY's statement of her having no personal property is all wrong, since she is entitled to the half of a legacy of $5,000 left to her and her brother by her grandfather. The case was put in the hands of WILLIAMS & KUMLER, who had a writ of *habeas corpus* issued, and Thursday CLAY, with the little girl and his attorneys—ECKERT & DODGE—appeared in Court, and entered into bonds of $300 to produce the girl in Court on the 26th inst., when the case will be heard.

THE CHARGES AT TRINITY SCHOOL.—The following are the rates which have been settled upon by the trustees of Trinity School: In the primary department, $2 per month; in the higher branches, from $3.50 to $5 per month. We are glad to learn that the prospect for a successful opening is very encouraging. It is intended to include in the school children of all ages.

FOR SALE.

HALF INTEREST in 240 acres heavy timber land, in Harris, Ottawa county, Ohio, on which an entirely new Saw, Stave and Heading Mills. Dry House, sheds, &c., also good house, barn, etc. If purchaser prefers, entire property will be sold. For particulars, enquire of

A. W. LUCKEY & SON,
Elmore, Ohio.

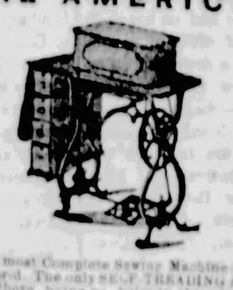
MONTGOMERY'S
House-keeping Bazar,
265 SUMMIT ST.

An Unsurpassed Selection of COOK STOVES for Coal, &c., and FULLER & WARREN'S RANGES. TIN WARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS, CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WATER COOLERS AND FILTERS, BIRD CAGES, TOILET WARE, and the thousand other articles used in Housekeeping.

Everything of the Best and Prices Always Reasonable, at 265 Summit Street. City and Country Trade Solicited.

J. V. MONTGOMERY.

TRIUMPHANT
THE AMERICAN
LOCK STITCH MACHINE!



THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the world. The only SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the Shuttle. The American Machine has won for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Call them before you purchase.

TOLEDO OFFICE—63 Madison St.
COMPANY'S OFFICE—1328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Agents wanted.

TO HORSEMEN!
THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.
THE SPLENDID STALLION
Mansfield Golddust

Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at

OAK GROVE FARM,
(NEAR TOLEDO,)
In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio,

At $15 to Insure.

For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Oh

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1874

Terms of Subscription.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

One Copy, one year.....75 cents
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Locke's National Monthly and Blade, one year.....$2.50

Farm Journal, Locke's National Monthly and Blade, all three, one year.....$3.00

THE WEEKLY BLADE

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, one year.....$2.00
Clubs of Five.....$1.75 each
" Ten or more.....1.50 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

HOW TO REMIT—Please send money in Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, or EXPRESS, pre-paid, and in REGISTERED LETTERS at our RISK; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

WE WILL INVARIABLY DEDUCT COSTS OF COLLECTING SAME.

We Cannot Assume the Risk of Money Sent in Open Mail.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.—In ordering address paper changed, ALWAYS give BOTH addresses, name Post Office now and the one you wish the paper sent to.

In making renewals of subscriptions, state date old subscription *expires*.

Please give name of Post Office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

Rates of Advertising.

PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.
Ordinary advertisements.....75 cents.
Special Notices.....85 "
Editorial or Business Notices.....$1 00

Twelve lines Nonpareil solid make one inch.

The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts 50 per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

The Campaign of 1874.

The campaign of the coming autumn promises to be one of unusual interest and importance. Congressmen are to be elected throughout the country to fill seats in the Forty-fourth Congress. The questions of Currency, Cheap Transportation, and Farmers' Rights are to be met and passed upon, and other issues of paramount interest are to be decided.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

will devote especial attention to all the prominent issues of the fall campaign, while it will continue to go on improving and perfecting all other departments of general interest. In order to do our share toward Republican success everywhere, and to place the BLADE in every family, we will send it

FOUR MONTHS FOR FIFTY CENTS,

with an *extra copy* to any one sending us a club of SIX. Remember that for the campaign, under this offer, any club agent can get

SEVEN COPIES AT THREE DOLLARS

for four months. Send in orders at once for the coming campaign. This offer will remain good till farther notice.

A NEW OFFER.

WHEREAS, with the September number the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will begin a new volume, and with the improvements it has recently undergone and those now in contemplation, it promises to be the MOST VALUABLE as well as the CHEAPEST agricultural monthly published,

NOW, THEREFORE,

In order that it may be placed in the hands of every family in the land; to every NEW subscriber sending us SEVENTY-FIVE cents, we will mail the June, July and August numbers FREE.

This offer will remain good until the first of October for all new subscriptions beginning with volume five of the JOURNAL.

McPHERSON'S FORTUNE.

Our readers should all be aware that the graphic and interesting story entitled "McPherson's Fortune," will open in the Weekly BLADE with September. This new story, which has been written especially for the readers of the Weekly BLADE, will meet with a cordial reception proportionate to its character, and will be a leading feature in the BLADE for the ensuing autumn. "McPherson's Fortune" is written in a style peculiar to its author, and will not fail to be deservedly popular wherever the BLADE is known and read.

Persons ordering should send in their names as early as possible in order to preclude the possibility of missing any numbers.

☞ The City of Milan is erecting a monument to the Emperor Napoleon III., in memory of his services in freeing the Milanese from Austrian domination. The statue represents him as standing, hat in hand, while receiving the congratulations of the people, after the consummation of that event.

☞ THE NEW OFFER, under which the FARM JOURNAL will be sent *fifteen months* for a year's subscription, affords the cheapest reading matter in the country. Remember that this offer will hold good till the first of October, and subscriptions mailed before that date will be counted in the offer. If you have never seen the FARM JOURNAL, send us your address and you will receive a specimen copy free of charge.

THE WEEK.

And now comes the report from Washington that a number of skillfully executed 5-20 bonds have been put in circulation in Europe, and that in recalling and redeeming the real 5-20 bonds the greatest care will be necessary on the part of the Government.—The President and the heads of nearly all the departments continue to remain away from Washington, and a general inactivity pervades the official bureaus. In addition to this, many of the clerks are also absent from duty, having availed themselves of the thirty days leave of absence allowed them by the regulations.—The District of Columbia Commissioners continue to pursue their policy of retrenchment and reform, a working quorum of two remaining constantly at Washington. Among the latest has been the consolidation of the two Boards of Trustees for white and colored schools into one Board, composed of five white and five colored members.—Attorney General WILLIAMS has issued an important decision relative to the reversion to the United States of certain lands in Wisconsin granted under the act of 1856, for the construction of certain railroads. The decision holds that where there has been a failure to construct such roads, the lands will revert to the United States' domain without any Congressional or judicial proceedings, and upon a public order by the Secretary of the Interior.—It is again announced that the Secretary of the Treasury is preparing a formal demand upon the Pacific Railroads for the 5 per cent. of their net earnings due under the act of 1862. If the demand is not met, they are to be proceeded against in due form of law.—The Postmaster General has issued a circular of instructions to Post masters, some of the interesting points of which we give in our news summary elsewhere.—The postal car controversy still remains unchanged, HINKLEY still claiming that the sending of the mails is a virtual acknowledgement of his claim for additional compensation, and the Department protesting that it will pay no more than the amount specified by law, the mails continuing to go as usual.

Trenton, N. J., had a minature reservoir disaster on the 3d inst., by which some 30,000,000 gallons of water were poured through the town, filling up cellars and tearing up fencing, but destroying no lives.—A party of Boston men have set on foot a project for building a steel, double track railroad to Lake Ontario and the West, in the interest of farming, manufactures and commerce.—The number of immigrants arriving at New York for the first seven months of 1874, shows a falling off of 105,000, as compared with a corresponding period of 1873, while the increase in the emigration is correspondingly great.—The railroad war between the New York Central, Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads, regarding the transportation of immigrant passengers, has come to an end, and the companies to a satisfactory understanding. As a consequence, the rates for immigrants' tickets have been increased from 100 to 120 per cent.—The steamship *Tagus*, from New York, last week carried out ten powerful American-built locomotives for the Russian Government.—Nothing has yet been heard from CHARLIE ROSS, the boy abducted at Philadelphia, although numerous false rumors of his whereabouts have arisen. The police of the city have foregone any and all claim to any part of the $20,000 reward offered by the Mayor of the city.

At Hadingly, Manitoba, on the 5th inst., the notorious "Lord" GORDON GORDON was arrested by two English detectives, and refusing to go with them, he suddenly drew a pistol and blew out his brains.—Active preparations are making at Columbus, O., for a reunion of the Army of the Cumberland at that city on the 16th and 17th prox. It is announced that Gen. SHERMAN and other prominent officers have definitely agreed to be present.—It is also proposed to hold a national soldiers' reunion at Caldwell, O., on the 15th and 16th prox., when the comrades and others attending are expected to bring tents and blankets for camping out.—Another steamboat horror occurred on the lower Ohio on the morning of the 5th, when the steamer *Pat Rogers* bound from Louisville to Cincinnati took fire near Aurora, Ind., and was totally consumed. She had on board 70 persons, passengers and crew, of whom 45 were either burned or drowned. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.—State elections were held in North Carolina and Tennessee on the 6th inst. In the former State the Conservatives have marked gains over the Republicans, as compared with the vote of 1872, and probably elect seven out of eight Congressmen. In Tennessee, the regular Democratic ticket is elected throughout the State, by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority.—Our news columns will be found to contain a list of Congressional nominations made during the past week in different States.—A New York *Tribune* special from the Black Hills Expedition, under date of August 3d, reports the finding of gold in Dakotah Territory, an announcement which will probably create a mob of immigration to that locality.

On the 9th inst. Queen VICTORIA issued a message proroguing Parliament, and in that paper took occasion to speak in favorable terms of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.—The statement is made that a secret treaty was concluded some three months since between Emperor WILLIAM and Marshal SERRANO, by which the former agrees, in case of necessity, to aid in suppressing the Spanish insurrection, Spain in return pledging an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany.—The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has complained to the British Government that Germany is seeking to instigate a quarrel with France, on account of alleged sympathy and support of the Carlists.—Our Foreign despatches give an account of the recent crisis in McMAHON'S Ministry, which will be read with interest by those who follow the vicissitudes of French politics.—Our readers are referred to the tabulable summary of the eighth page for other news of domestic and foreign nature.

THE CAMPAIGN BLADE.

By reference to the announcement made at the head of this page, it will be seen that we are offering the BLADE for the campaign at rates which bring it within the reach of every one. In addition to the inducements in a literary line offered with the weekly BLADE for the coming autumn, the BLADE will discuss in the fullest manner all questions relative to the political issues of the campaign, while it will at all times contain complete and reliable news of the political movements of the various States.

The position of the BLADE on the questions of Currency, Transportation, and Social and Moral Advancement of whatever form, are too well known to need comment; suffice it to say, with increasing circulation and an enlarged field of usefulness, the conductors of the BLADE enter the fall campaign, fully determined to sustain their paper upon the high platform it has hitherto occupied as a great family and political journal.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The fact that Representative SHERWOOD, two years ago, received but 1,065 majority over FRANK HURD for Congress, has led some persons to set this district down as doubtful, especially since Governor NOYES, last fall, had but 699 majority over ALLEN. The truth is, the vote for SHERWOOD was light, comparatively, as was also that on Governor last fall, the latter falling far short of the number of electors in the district. We give below a table showing the majority given for GRANT or GREELEY in each county in 1872, and also the majority on Governor in 1873:

	1873. Noyes.	Allen.	1872. Grant.	Greeley.
Fulton	627	....	1,384	....
Henry	....	532	....	250
Lucas	850	....	2,170	....
Ottawa	....	679	....	317
Williams	159	....	794	....
Wood	274	....	1,068	....
	1,910	1,211	5,416	667
Rep. maj	699		4,779	

Conceding that GRANT had more than the actual Republican majority in the district, and that NOYES had less than said majority, it may be safe to assume that the real majority to-day will vary but little from two thousand votes. Supposing that the Democrats to-day nominate a candidate for Congress who will carry the full strength of their party, PRATT can carry the district by about two thousand majority. With a weak opponent, his majority will reach twenty-five hundred. These figures may not afford comfort for Democrats, but they are the best that can be obtained from the election returns. As against FRANK HURD, or ASHLEY, or POTTER, we shall not be surprised to see PRATT'S majority reach three thousand.

NO PENALTY.

Absentees from the BLADE army, who left it during the recent panic, can now be received back into its ranks, not only without penalty, but they will be heartily welcomed. The crops are coming in, neighbor, and you, who have been prosperous, know the names of half a dozen men on either hand who used to take the BLADE, and who would do so again with slight encouragement. Mention the matter the next time you meet them, and they will no doubt be under obligation to you for so doing. If you do not have an opportunity, send some of them this copy of the paper, calling attention to this paragraph. We mean to make the BLADE of the coming year better and brighter than ever before, and we have room for all the friends old and new, who will join the BLADE ranks. Take the first opportunity, now that the fall is coming on, and re-enlist.

☞ According to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "the boys" in the Fifth Congressional district are rather shap. Democratic candidates in that district are almost as numerous as grasshoppers in Minnesota, and they all understand the road to the Democratic heart. This correspondent writes from Sidney and says "the boys drink with all and profess to be friendly to all" the candidates. The Fifth district just now "flows with milk and honey" for Democratic voters. The drinks are both frequent and free. The writer of this letter thinks the thickest of the fight will center about SHAW, of Van Wert; CALLEN, of Mercer; and HILL, of Defiance.

☞ CONVERSE and THOMPSON, of Columbus, are rival aspirants after the seat in Congress made vacant by the resignation of Hon. HUGH J. JEWETT. The fight is becoming bitter, and each tells huge truths about the other. If stealing is unpopular among the Democracy of the Columbus District, we should think an honest Republican would find little difficulty in beating either of these worthies.

☞ The Grand Rapids, Wood County, correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* thus refers to the Republican nominee for Congress in this district:

Mr. Pratt is an old resident of Williams county, an excellent lawyer, fifty years old, a solid man in the body (weigh nearly 250 pounds), and mind, and above salary grabs or post-office embroglios. With him and Foster Northwestern Ohio will come to the front in Congress.

☞ The Democrats who secured FRANK HURD'S nomination will "play it fine." Their early reference to his war record shows a purpose to keep his worst sores constantly under the noses of the people. Can't they let the fellow die an easy death?

☞ SLOAN told ASHLEY, some time ago, that the Democrats were making a tool of him (ASHLEY) merely to work up the chances of some dyed-in-the-wool copperhead. SLOAN is one of the far-sighted fellows.

☞ President GRANT declines to deliver the address at the inauguration of the LINCOLN monument at the Capital of Illinois on the 15th of October. Since the Gettysburg address of President LINCOLN, there are few persons who can find courage to sustain them in attempting to deliver an address on an occasion of like character.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for September will be issued the last of the week. It is a capital number and crowded with excellent reading. Specimen copies sent on receipt of ten cents.

☞ FRANK HURD is a very "gifted," and "talented," and "eloquent," and "heroic young Democrat," but somehow he was afraid to meet Major SWIGART in a political discussion at Bowling Green two years ago. Perhaps he would like to measure swords with somebody this year?

☞ We did have some doubts about the result of the vote on the adoption of the new constitution, but they are all removed now. It will be defeated. BABER has taken the stump for it.

☞ If FRANK HURD is so very popular with his party, how did it come that ASHLEY, in the county in which they both live, received the largest number of votes in the Convention?

☞ That little fight between PLATT of the First Ward and PIKE and PAINE of the Second Ward, was a nice arrangement for pulling the wool over the eyes of the country delegates.

☞ It was Major DODD who led the lamb to the slaughter. FRANK HURD will be in nobody's way after the fall election.

☞ HAAG'S standard for a Democratic candidate for Congress is an "elevated" one—entirely too "high" for general appreciation.

RAILWAYS

Atlantic & Lake Erie.

The Bucyrus *Journal*, in referring to the recent meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic & Lake Railroad at Columbus, says:

The collections have been made so satisfactorily in Morrow and Licking counties that the immediate completion of the grading and substructure has been ordered from Bucyrus to a point near Hartford, in Licking county, from which point to New Lexington the grading is already substantially completed.

No definite arrangements have yet been made, but the prospects are very fair to lay the iron from the North end first to Fostoria and afterwards to Bucyrus, with a view of a speedy extension across the A. & G. W. R. R. to the line of the C. C. & C. Road close to Mt. Gilead.

Railroad Competition.

The Dayton correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The railroads competing northward are just now making it nice for people who like to run up to Put-in-Bay for a few days. Several days ago the Short Line put the fare down to $6. The Dayton & Michigan office cut the figure down to $5; and thereupon the Short Line followed suit. But the Dayton & Michigan now advertise to carry tourists for $4.75. The Short Line is yet to hear from.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

A Bad Choice—How the Camp Looks—Residences and Recreations—An Ohioan Manager—How the People Live—The Main Objects—Formal Inauguration.

Correspondence Toledo BLADE.

CHATAUQUA LAKE, August 5, 1874.

Nature has made the ground at Fair Point for the use to which it is dedicated to-day. The woods come down to the shore, beautiful forests of beech and maple. Round the little bay which serves as harbor, is the pleasure park, enlivened with plaster statues of Ceres, Mercury and other ancient worthies.

A BAD CHOICE.

We are very sorry that the god of thieves was chosen to stand guard over the steamer landing. We left our trunk there. An hour or two after it was gone. We have not found it. We think Mercury had something to do with it. Unless it is returned soon, we will ask the President of this assembly to obtain the image of a more respectable divinity for that particular location.

HOW THE CAMP LOOKS.

Inside the park are the offices. Then the amphitheatre, with seats for several thousands, densely roofed with forest branches. Around its outer circle the ground rises some twenty feet suddenly, and here begin the tents and cottages. The foremost row faces the amphitheater and the great stand. The streets behind are for the most part parallel. Our own is an exception. It follows the beach, and bears the name Lake street. At the risk of being dry to readers familiar with camp-meetings, I will lengthen this sketch of our surroundings.

RESIDENCES AND RECREATIONS.

The chief point on Lake street is the tent of Dr. Vincent. Here he has lived six weeks, and despite the fact that his brain has scorched the hair from the crown of his head, he has no cough, cold or hoarseness. His voice is clear and sonorous. His strength is immense. Tent life agrees with him. The Dr. has a pretty little steam barge, into which he invited us last night to take a ride. One of his New York City neighbors lent him the boat and its engineer. The latter being from the metropolis, takes pride in beating all the country crafts on Lake Chatauqua.

The Doctor did the helmsman's work, and after a dashing voyage brought us home in good style. The barge holds about a dozen.

AN OHIOAN MANAGER.

Near Dr. Vincent is Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, President of the business interests of the Assembly, as the Doctor is of the religious. The name of his daughter, by the way, adorns the Doctor's barge. It ought to have been called the "Vincent," that is derived from the Latin "*vince*", since it beats everything else.

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE.

Upon a neighboring lot is a large oval tent, full of Erie people. Then come cottages, our own lodging place among the rest. These are shells of boards with rude but sufficient accommodations. There are tents of all sizes and patterns from the "tabernacle" down to the smallest army pattern, some with board floors, some with only earth. The main boarding house is a pavilion, half wood, half canvass. Probably half the people board and the rest have their own tables. The hours are primitive. Rising bell at 6½ A. M.,—breakfast half an hour after, services beginning at eight, dinner at noon. The tables are good, and the expense of room and board some two dollars a day or less. There are no side-shows, nor collections, nor extra expenses. Things are yet in the rough, but the future of this Sunday School camp ground is very promising.

THE MAIN OBJECTS.

The services to this point have been a half-day of instruction, dividing the crowd into pastors and superintendents, Bible class, intermediate and infant class, teachers and leaders of normal classes, in all five sections. They began their work to-day in a thorough manner. Some notes of their conclusions I will give hereafter.

There was a service of consecration last evening, when several brief speeches were made, among others, one by an excellent Tory pastor, and one by Rev. Mr. Worden, of Steubenville, Ohio. The music is under the direction of Phillip Phillips, assisted by an excellent player upon the cornet. There is no instrument like the latter to accompany the organ or the singing of a great multitude.

FORMAL INAUGURATION.

This morning, the services of inauguration was held, at 10 o'clock. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Vincent, Prof. Willing, of Illinois, and Bishop Janes, of New York. The prayer of dedication was offered by a Toledo pastor of another communion from those just named, invited to join them to show Christian brotherhood in the assembly. The oration of Bishop Janes was of remarkable force. He dealt wholly with plain facts in connection with the Sabbath School. This venerable man is now the senior effective Bishop of his body. I hope to give some of his thoughts in another letter.

Dr. A. A. Hodge, well known to Presbyterians, is among the recent arrivals. The crowd is growing by every steamer.

H. M. M.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Beecher and Tilton.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1874.

Beecher, Beecher, Beecher. Tilton, Tilton, Tilton. We are having a surfeit of Beecher and rather too much of Tilton. None of your senses can escape either Beecher or Tilton. As you walk the streets the newsboys howl "All about the Beecher scandal-l-l!" You look over the dead-walls, and portraits of Beecher and Tilton, in advertisements of sensation papers, stare you out of countenance. Sit down at table, and your next neighbor will, a thousand to one, ask you, "What is the latest regarding the Beecher scandal?" and insist upon discussing the entire case, commencing with the marriage of Tilton, down to the absorbing conundrum, "What will Moulton testify to?"

And by the way the whole thing just now, simmers down upon this one man, Moulton. The fate of Henry Ward Beecher is in the hands of Moulton. While Tilton has been gaining friends every day and Beecher losing ground with equal rapidity, after all Tilton's unsupported statement will never drive Beecher out of his place. For while Tilton affirms, Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton deny, and Theodore has not kept his hands sufficiently clean in the matter of miscellaneous love-making to be accepted as a competent witness, no matter how strong his statement. No one who knows the parties doubts Mr. Beecher's guilt, but the people get very judicial in such cases, and insist upon the charges being proved judicially. Now, Mr. Frank Moulton was with Tilton when Tilton charged Beecher with the crime, and it has been stated over and over again that Beecher confessed to adultery with Mrs. Tilton in the presence of Moulton. The great moral, or rather immoral question is, will Moulton swear to this? If so, it settles the entire question and makes a funeral of Mr. Beecher. If not, while the people at large, will believe all that Tilton has charged, Plymouth Church will affect to disbelieve it, and hold its pastor.

Why should not Moulton testify to what he knows, he being a friend of Tilton? Because it is no small thing to incur the enmity of so strong and powerful a body as Plymouth Church, and whoever assaults Beecher does just that. To Plymouth Church Beecher is more than a man, he is a demi-god. They believe in him, in a wild way, as the sum total of everything that is good and great, and no matter what the proof may be they propose to take him through.

If Moulton sides with Tilton to the extent of supporting him by testimony, vials of wrath, equal in quantity and quality to those uncorked upon Tilton, will be poured over his devoted head, and that Mr. Moulton cannot afford. It remains to be seen whether he will have the nerve to do this.

Now that Tilton has been arrested for libel and the matter has got into the Courts, it is possible that Moulton may be compelled to swear. If so, look out for broken crockery. By the way,

IT IS A MISTAKE

to put Tilton down as a blatherskite, or as an utterly unreliable man. He is a man of great genius, a good and true friend, and in most things steady and level-headed. He has notions that take him out of the channels in which men float, and his cross-country expeditions have been frequent, and to him most disastrous. His operation with the Woodhull hurt him, though I doubt if there was anything more in it than what he stated. She is a wonderfully attractive woman—wonderful in intellectual force, wonderful in conversation, and with a peculiar wierd way about her that could not but catch and hold a dreamy poet such as Tilton is at times. Then they held views to some extent in common on the questions of love and marriage, and there was just enough of danger in supporting her to make it fascinating to him. Besides all these there was a business consideration involved which Tilton in his circumstances could not overlook. Altogether Theodore is a good fellow. He has his faults—he is indiscreet and impulsive, but who of us is perfect? I presume I am not, at least I am not going to hurl the first rock at Tilton.

I predict that Mrs. Tilton will come back to him, and that despite all that has happened he will take her back. For he loves her and he pities her. She is the mother of his children, and Theodore Tilton can no more live separated from her than fly. When this wretched business is over they will be reunited, and possibly a change will be wrought in both of them that will make their lives happier.

BOSS TWEED

has well-nigh gone out of public sight. It is astonishing how soon a man is forgotten in New York politics, when he has nothing to give. He might as well be dead. It is true he has influence enough to get better treatment than other convicts, but that is about the extent of it. The old man went over to the Island, and that day his star set. Other aspirants for power administered upon his estate at once.

The venerable old villain's political property was divided just as soon as it was tolerably certain that he could not get out for a year. Morrissey grabbed a portion, and the other gin-mill politicians took the balance, and were Tweed out to-day, he could hardly reinstate himself; for the men who have usurped his place will hold what they have, and the old man, having no places to dispose of, could not organize a new party to stand at his back. They like him as well as they ever did—that is, those who liked him at all—but personal liking has little to do with such matters. The politician anywhere is selfish—the New York politician is particularly and essentially so. He commands respect precisely in proportion to his power—once dead, always dead.

But I am happy to be able to say that the old rings will never again have the power once wielded. Tweed held it all in his hands and used it to the advantage of himself and his friends unquestioned and unchecked. He was the source of power and the fountain of wealth. Whoever was useful to him was rewarded magnificently, and whoever was opposed to him was mercilessly killed. But now that power is divided. There are a dozen able and unscrupulous men aspiring to be Tweeds, and as they are wavering with each other it is not impossible for the decent elements of the city to wrest the power from them and reform and purify the government. It is fortunate that each of the aspirant leaders had rather see the power go into the hands of the opposition than to let it be grasped by a rival. Let us hope that these rogues will continue to fall out, till honest men come to their own.

CHILD STEALING.

The kidnapping of children, inaugurated in Philadelphia, has broken out in New York, which might have been expected, for I know of no soil in which villainy thrives so well as here. A child of about five years of age was stolen from 30th street, nearly a week ago, and the only clue the parents could get to it was by advertising in the *Herald*. The answer came promptly—the child had been stolen and was being held for a ransom. In this case, however, the cold-blooded villains made a mistake, for the parents of the child have no means and cannot possibly raise a tenth part of the sum demanded. The fact that they lived in a good house in a fashionable quarter of the town, and rode in a carriage and dressed in purple and fine linen deceived the operators. They did not know that the house was mortgaged, that the carriages were hired, and that the daily profits of the head of the house was absorbed in keeping up the style that indicated wealth. Hereafter the kidnapping fraternity will probably employ a lawyer to search the records, that they may be certain of striking fat game. It must be provoking to steal a child and have it turn out that its parents cannot pay a dollar for its return. Negotiations are going on with the thieves direct, the detectives being unable to get any clue to its whereabouts.

SEIDL AND BARNUM.

Bergh is after Barnum. Bergh says the hurdle-racing in Barnum's Hippodrome is cruel and dangerous, and he cites the following facts: The performances at the Hippodrome commenced on the 17th of April, and up to the 15th inst. the following casualties have occurred: Miss Hess, was broken by being thrown from her horse; at the same time two other ladies were thrown, but not hurt. Miss Lewis, hurt by being struck with the pole of a chariot. Miss Alice Costenelgra, hurt by being thrown from the racer Castro, and having a horse jump on her; Castro was instantly killed, but the lady has since reported for duty. Frank Dooley, leg broken while riding an elephant race, and death ensued. Mrs. Anna Davis, collar-bone broken by the horse Spot falling with her over a hurdle, and dead.

But just as Bergh got ready to move on the great showman, the entire concern was moved to Boston, where, there being no Bergh, horses may fall with men and women as much and as often as they choose. I rather believe that Barnum started the report as an advertisement. People will go a long way to see a horse fall on its rider.

PIETRO.

THE NEW YORK SHARPERS.

One of Their Playful Games—How They Do It, and How They Do Not Do It—Our New England Correspondent Among the New York Confidence Men.

BOSTON, July 29, 1874.

I would not undertake to touch upon any general New York topics, because the BLADE correspondent in that city does his work so wittily and so thoroughly I should be afraid to enter the lists against him. But I have to go to the city once in a while, and when I am there, I may touch upon any out-of-the-way incidents that happen to myself.

A few days ago I was in the city, and was very much surprised to have a young man come up to me in a very smiling manner with with hand stretched out, and, calling me by name, asked me when I left Boston.

"A few days ago;" I answered, at the same time trying to recall him; but I could not place him in my memory.

"How long was I going to stay in the city?" he asked.

I couldn't tell just how long, but two or three days at least.

He was glad of it; we would have some fun together. Where was I stopping?

At the St. Nicholas.

That was good too, because he lived near there himself. Had I any engagement for that evening.

No, I did not remember of anything.

Then he would come around to the hotel at 8 o'clock and we could talk over old acquaintances and smoke a cigar together. With that he shook my hand again and went away.

I am afraid I may have said "confound it," after he left me, for I was provoked at my memory for not helping me; but try my best, I could recall neither his name nor his face.

I was puzzling over my efforts to recall him when I reached the office of a friend, and he asked me what the matter was. I explained that I was disgusted with myself for allowing a name and face to slip out of my memory so easily, when he laughed and said the chances were I had never seen the man before, but that he had picked up my name somewhere, and was "on the make."

Of course, I confess to being an innocent fellow, and hardly supposed such things could be, but the sequel show that my friend hit the right nail on the head.

HOW THEY DO IT.

"A few weeks ago," said my friend, "a gentleman from St. Louis called upon me with letters of introduction from an old friend of mine there, saying the bearer and his wife were going to Europe, and asking me to help him in getting a good steamer and in arranging his funds. Of course I was glad to do all that my friend asked of me, but one day the gentleman came in the door with much such a face as you had five minutes ago, saying a strange thing had happened to him that morning. He was accosted by a gentleman who had known him well in St. Louis, but to save his life he could not recall the gentleman's name; yet his face looked a little familiar.

"He came up to me," said he, and said, 'How do you do, Mr. Snow; I'm glad to see a familiar face; when did you leave St. Louis?' A couple of weeks ago, I answered, but you have the advantage of me; I cannot call your name. 'What! have you forgotten me? said he, laughing. 'My name is Johnson and I used to be the clerk in the Planters' Hotel, don't you remember me?' I looked at him again and his face did look a little familiar. 'Are you going to be here long?' No, said I, I am going to Europe with my wife on the *Africa*. At that he was perfectly delighted, because he had passage for himself and his wife for the same trip. We chatted away; he was very anxious to do anything for me he could, and was very pleasant and agreeable, and is coming around to the Astor to-night and we are going to Thomas' concert."

Did you lend him any money? I asked.

"Not exactly. He had a check on the Central National, and said if I could give him the money on it it would save his going up town, and I did it."

How large a check was it?

"Seventy-five dollars."

Then you are out just that much. Your friend was a confidence man, and you will never see him again.

You ought to have seen Snow. A madder man I never saw. I let one of my boys carry the check to the bank, and it came back stamped as I knew it would, "No such account on our books."

But, said the St. Louis man, how the devil did he know my name, and that I came from St. Louis?

He might have got it at the hotel, but the most common method is to have one of the gang meet you and call you Mr. Jones, and you say that isn't your name; your name is—

"Why, confound it, they played that game on me this morning. A sleek looking fellow came up to me and called me Mr. Banker. 'Excuse me,' said I, 'that isn't my name.' 'Are you not Mr. Banker of Louisville?' he asked, surprised. 'No,' I answered, 'my name is Snow, and I live in St. Louis.'

There you have it, the other one was looking on and of course he could come up to you and call you by your right name."

The story reminded me that I had been mistaken for another man in the early part of the day, and showed me that was where my friend had picked up my name and location.

Towards evening, I started down to the St. Nicholas with a newspaper man, and as I went through the office I kept a lookout for my Boston man, but he was not then visible. We sat down and smoked, when my friend stopped in the middle of a sentence and asked me to observe a man then standing in the door. I looked and saw—not an entire stranger exactly, but my Boston 'friend' of the morning. 'You notice him do you?' asked my companion. 'Yes.' 'Well, I want to tell you how he got sold on me.'

HOW THEY DON'T DO IT.

"About a month ago I was walking down Broome street, when a young man accosted me with 'Hallo! Mr. Martin, I'm glad to see you.' I knew what was up, but I looked at him as coolly as I could and said, 'You have made a mistake, my name is not Martin.' 'Are you not Mr. Martin, of Baltimore?' he asked, as it very much surprised. 'Not at all,' I answered. 'My name is Barnes, and I live in Kansas City.' (His names is Hayes, and he has lived in New York all his life.) The young man made a great many apologies and we parted. Two or three hours afterwards our friend out there in the door met me. 'Why, how do you do, Mr. Barnes,' said he, 'when did you leave Kansas City?' 'I'm pretty well,' I answered, 'but really you have the advantage of me.' 'Have you forgotten me?' said he, laughingly, 'why I used to be the delivery clerk in the postoffice there in '71 and '72, and have frequently sold you stamps, &c.' I pretended to recall his features; said I did remember him, and then waited for him to go ahead. 'How was business out West?' 'Rather poor this spring, but I didn't care, as I had done very well in '73.' 'Ah, still speculating a little?' he asked. 'Yes; I went to heavy last fall and cleared fifty thousand dollars.' He pricked up his ears at this and suddenly proposed that we should have a drink, and I was entirely willing. We had one and a cigar, he paying for it all, and chatted away until he proposed dinner. I was very willing to dine with him, and we went to Hugg's and had a bang-up dinner. It cost him at least ten dollars. We had some more wine and cigars, until it was time for me to go down to the office. I began to feel sorry for the poor fellow, but concluded it was better to get rid of him at once, so I turned to him, 'I am mighty glad I met you,' I said, 'because I'm dreadful hard up, and want to get out of town to-night. If you can spare me fifty dollars I can go away to-night, otherwise I shall have to stay here until I can get some money from home.' He hardly wanted to hear it all, but was gone by the time I had finished. I haven't seen him since until to-night."

I told him the man was probably waiting for me, and related my adventure of the morning. I was anxious, too, to have the fellow know that I knew what his line of business was, and arranged with Hayes to give him a little surprise.

I led through another room and came out in the vestibule. My lynxed-eyed friend saw me, and came towards me at once. "Would I have a cigar?"

Yes. "Where did I want to go?" Anywhere, but I had a friend from the West in the reading-room, would he come in and be introduced to him? "Oh, certainly!" And I suppose the prospect of two greenies to bleed was a sweet one to his 'business' mind.

"Let me see," said I, 'Your name is—"

"Manchester—Frank Manchester. Had you forgotten it?"

Yes, it had escaped me. Just then we were in sight of Hayes. "Perhaps you have met my friend," said I, pointing to Hayes, his name is Barnes, of Kansas City."

If he had been shot out the door he could no have gone quicker. I haven't seen him since, and am not likely to. If he would only accept a situation as "drummer" for some Chicago house he could command a very high salary. He has all the elements requisite, and would well represent Chicago.

W. H. M.

A GREAT WORK.

Elevation to Its Place of the Stand-Pipe.

There will soon be performed at the Water Works a mechanical feat of no ordinary magnitude. The stand-pipe, which will then be finished in one piece, will be raised to the perpendicular and set in its place. To adequately comprehend the difficulties involved in this task, it must be remembered that the pipe is 230 feet long, 5 feet in diameter, and weighs 60,000 pounds. Further, there is a limit to the height of derricks. The tallest of these machines are not usually made higher than 125 feet, and their strength and manageability are very uncertain then. This, of course, complicates very much the difficulty of raising this tall and enormously heavy stand-pipe, and it seems very dubious if the enterprise can be carried out without some mishap. The reasons for manufacturing it in one piece, and hoisting in that manner, instead of building it up on its foundations are the difficulty of securing proper joints in that way. The work of jointing and riveting has to be done very carefully, which would be difficult when the work had to be performed at a great distance from the ground, and the attention of the workman divided between his work and that of holding on to a scaffold at a giddy height.

The contract of erecting the pipe has been awarded to BAILEY BROS., who are now preparing an extensive array of spars, ropes, derricks, and other mechanical appliances to perform the job. It will probably be undertaken in a few days, and will be an interesting spectacle to those who will take the trouble to go to the Water Works grounds to view it. We will give further particulars in a few days.

A HOAX.

How the Morning Paper Manufactures "News."

The Cleveland *Leader* says of the tonsorial match which the *Commercial* represented to have come off in that place last week, and to have been won by a Toledo barber: "This was quite ingenious for a minor hoax, for it was entirely a fabrication. There was no match, and the rival hair lifters did no unusual work with the shears on the day in question.

Mr. Kress was very naturally much surprised to read of a match in which he had been beaten, and thought if such had been the case he would have known it before.

A letter from the Swamp City wielder of shears explained that the whole thing had been gotten up as a joke, and asked Mr. Kress, to whom it was directed, to allow the false impression to go without contradiction. He was resolved, however, not to have the reputation earned by many years of skillful labor, lost through the mere trickery of a follower of the art tonsorial, and so denies the statement of individual and newspapers of that city in toto.

As a fitting sequel to this is the following letter to Mr. KRESS, asking him to be a party to the fraud upon himself. We challenge judgment upon it as a specimen of sublime unmitigated "cheek:"

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 8, 1874.

FRIEND KRESS.—I suppose by this time you have seen through this joke. It was started unknown to me, but after it was started I thought we both would enjoy the joke, so you must not deny it, but take it like a man, and the next treat we have, you will of course "beat me," so we will be even. I think very likely there may be some reporters from Cleveland to see you, so you can give them the same talk that I did these reporters here, and tell them you was not well and the next trial you are sure you will beat me. When are you coming down to see us? When you think of coming send me a card the day before, and let me know on what train you are coming on so I can meet you. I wish you could see Mr. First, and tell him the joke, as he was one of the judges.

Yours forever,

CHARLIE.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Bold Attempt to Steal Goods from Eaton's Store.

Tuesday forenoon, while a large party of women, most of them Polanders, were in EATON'S store on Summit street, engaged in purchasing and examining goods, one of the clerks discovered a bundle of goods projecting from underneath a shawl of one of the women, and upon closer inspection discovered that they were goods that had been opened for inspection a few moments previous. He approached her and accused her of stealing them. She admitted that she had taken the goods, but said she intended to pay for them. Upon further search being instituted, a large quantity of goods were discovered in a basket which she held on her arm. At this juncture the crowd of Polanders gathered around the accused and accuser, seemingly to divert the attention of of the clerks, when one of the number was discovered making for the door

An Old Timer."

The Meeting of the Democratic Congressional Convention.

A Lively Time. Almost Ending in a Row!

Nomination of F. H. Hurd on the First Ballot—Adoption of Decidedly Plastic Resolutions on the Currency Question —Interchange of Compliments Between the Ashley and Hurd Parties.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the 6th District met at White's Hall Tuesday morning.

Previous to the hour set for the assembling of the convention the hall was pretty well filled with delegates, and some pretty vigorous log-rolling was going on amongst them. The Ashley men, under the leadership of Chris. Gerber, E. B. Paine, and S. C. Van Buren were very active, and talked eloquently and industriously of the virtues of their candidates, and the necessity of foregoing old party ties, in order to obtain the most available man.

The leaders of the Democracy stood apart, with that air of good humored tolerance for their opponents that men can put on when they are certain of success. They had agreed among themselves that F. H. Hurd was to be the sacrificial victim, but it was well enough to let those who wanted Ashley, play their cards, and delude themselves with the idea that they were helping in the convention.

There was evidently some apprehensions of serious trouble upon the part of the managers, since they took the extraordinary precaution of sending an application to Police Headquarters for the detail of an officer for duty at the hall. Officer Robinson was assigned for the purpose, and reported to the Chairman for duty.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, by Henry Brand, who called for nominations for temporary Chairman.

A number of voices suggested Judge Halea, of Henry county. This was carried by acclamation. Mr. Carson Lake was nominated Secretary. A number of other individuals were proposed for the very important offies of Assistant Secretary, and at last the following gentlemen were elected to the distinguished position:

Van B. Shouff, of Williams county.
Chas. E. Reynolds, of Henry.
Daniel McClichy, of Ottawa.

Mr. L. H. Pike moved that a Committee on Credentials be appointed, to consist of one from each county. Carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed by their respective delegations:

Lucas—Jacob Romeis.
Williams—Wm. M. Strobbs.
Wood—Jasher Pillars.
Ottawa—Gus. Yeager.
Fulton—John Newcomer.
Henry—Dr. Tyler.

Mr. Platt moved that a similar committee be appointed on resolutions. Carried. The following were appointed:

Lucas—T. J. McDonnell.
Williams—John M. Nelson.
Henry—J. M. Haag.
Ottawa—Geo. B. Heller.
Wood—H. J. Manville.
Fulton—M. Handy.

Mr. O. W. Willard, of Williams, moved that a similar committee be appointed on rules and apportionment. Carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed:

Lucas—L. H. Pike.
Williams—J. W. Smith.
Henry—Herman Tressler.
Ottawa—G. A. Raymond.
Wood—H. H. Dodge.
Fulton—S. H. Goethe.

Dr. Tyler, of Henry county, moved that a committee on resolutions be appointed. Carried, and the following appointed:

Lucas—E. H. Hunter.
Williams—H. Headley.
Wood—Andrew Roach.
Ottawa—Chas. Rosa.
Henry—L. L. Orwich.
Fulton—Wm. Fresgler.

Mr. Dodd moved that a similar committee be appointed to select a Central Committee:

Lucas—T. J. McDonnell.
Williams—J. B. Kimmell.
Wood—Henry Thornton.
Ottawa—Geo. B. Heller.
Henry—S. M. Heller.
Fulton—Thos. Wardley.

The Convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The Committee on Credentials made a report of the delegates entitled to seats, but Mr. Pike objected to it, on the ground that the Committee had taken the list of Lucas county delegates from a Republican paper, instead of the "Democratic paper published by our Secretary, Mr. Lake." He therefore moved its recommittal. This was carried, and the Committee retired to amend its report. When it returned, it reported the following list:

LUCAS COUNTY DELEGATES.

Adams Township—Wm. Hannon.
Monclova Township—L. Adams.
Oregon Township—Nathan. Goulden.
Richfield Township—L. E. Gibbs.
Spencer Township—Wm. Taylor.
Springfield Township—Perry Woods.
Swanton Township—J. A. Castle.
Sylvania Township—Miles Latham.
Washington Township—C. W. Furgason.
Waterville Township—O. W. Ballou.
Waynesville Township—E. H. Hunter.
Whitehouse—I. C. Jones.
Manmee—S. D. Bingham.
Toledo—First Ward—S. G. Van Buren, L. H. Pike.
Second Ward—C. I. Scott, E. B. Paine.
Third Ward—Henry Stettiner, Dr. J. G. Nolen.
Fourth Ward—E. S. Dodd, P. H. Rice, R. J. Wallace, H. P. Platt.
Fifth Ward—D. Segur, Pat. Garry, Henry Brand, B. Baumbaugh.
Sixth Ward—I. K. Seaman, D. A. Brown.
Seventh Ward—Jacob Romeis, James Kelly.
Eighth Ward—T. J. McDonnell, F. Malone, Michael Geelan.

Williams County—E. G. Denman, William Sheridan, Wm. Stubbs, H. Hoadly, J. W. Nelson, V. B. Shouf, J. T. Moore, G. W. Hopkins, T. J. Young, P. Brown, W. G. Palmer, Harry Wallett, C. J. Sites, J. Holm, F. Shafer, J. W. Smith, E. R. McDonald, D. Thorp, M. S. Plummer, J. B. Kimmel, A. Kinnger, Philip Yunk.

Henry County—James G. Haly, L. L. Orwig, J. M. Haag, A. H. Tyler, Frederick Sheck, S. M. Heller, C. E. Reynolds, W. A. Tressler, Herman Guschner.

Ottawa County—J. Hellwig, Geo. Pickard, R. L. Warner, Gustavus Yeager, George B. Heller, A. Kramer, G. Rose, D. R. McClichie, Elijah Lallmore, W. W. Montgomery, Libbeus Cole, S. C. Leland, G. A. Kramer, Jno. Lorrenson, Philip Snider.

Wood county—A. Roach, Henry Thornton, Henry Huston, A. C. Scott, Frank Rhody, John Schwind, Valentine Schwind, J. J. Parks, Charles Styer, Geo. Wise, H. M. Wise, Geo. Knoch, Clemens Leaf, R. S. Wise, Gen. Rose, A. J. Manville, Louis Rubin, J. R. Tyler, Clark McDonald, J. Fuller, Henry Morse, H. H. Dodge, H. Cargo, J. White, D. Barron, Geo. Wise, E. B. Morse, Gardner Ferguson, John Edgar, Moses Stanford, J. Lease, Dr. Wm. Lamb, Geo. Meyers.

Fulton county—Thomas Wardley, W. H. Smith, S. H. Goeth, H. H. Boyts, A. W. Morrison, John Newcomer, Wm. Prater, A. C. Keogh, Joseph Mailloux.

The report was adopted by a rising vote.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

For President—Hon. E. G. Denman, of Williams.

Secretaries—Carson Lake, of Lucas; Chas. E. Reynolds, of Henry; Wm. McClitchey, of Ottawa.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Denman made a short speech, thanking the Convention for his election, and expressing the hope that after the next election the Sixth District, including "Toledo, the El Dorado of Ohio," would be represented by a Democrat. His speech was greeted with applause.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows:

Resolved, That we believe the true principles of popular government to be represented by the Democratic party, and having an abiding confidence in any person educated and reared in that organization, and that such person will ever seek "the greatest good for the greatest number," we pledge our support to the nominee of this Convention.

Resolved, That, in the language of the Indiana Democracy, "we are in favor of such legislation, from time to time, as will adjust the volume of the currency to the commercial and industrial wants of the country," and "are in favor of a return to specie payments as soon as the business interests of the country will permit."

Resolved, That as every 5-20 bond, by the terms of the statute creating it, is convertible after five years from its issue into greenbacks, that the setting aside of the law, in order to bestow a gratuity on the rich and impose a burden on the laborer, by the act of March 18th, 1869, thus declaring a new meaning to the contract, doubling the value of the bonds in the hands of the holders and correspondingly increasing the taxation of the people, was a fraudulent addition to the national debt, and demands the immediate attention of the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we condemn in strongest terms the unlimited corruptions and plunderings of the Republican office-holders, and believe that the only efficient civil service reform can be accomplished and the true interests of the State served by an entire change of the Federal administration.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in our United States Senator, Allen G. Thurman, and believe the interests of the State of Ohio to be as safe in his hands as in the hands of any Ohio statesmen.

The report was received and adopted.

A protracted fight occurred in the Committee on Resolutions, on the currency question. Major Dodd, the Chairman, and several others, are strongly inclined in favor of inflation, and the Major had prepared a resolution of a decidedly inflation character. This was repugnant to some of the older men, who still clung to the hard money traditions of the party.

Said the Major to old Judge Kramer:

"Why, Judge, you can not object to this resolution, it is drawn very mild."

"Yes, I know," said the Judge, with a sigh, "but I know it'll prove a fire brand amongst us."

The reading of the financial part of the resolutions was received with cheers and a few hisses. The allusion to Senator Thurman was heartily applauded.

At the conclusion, a delegate, who had evidently been a much more sensible man before he drank the last quart of whiskey, shouted out, "The laborers, the d—l; the laboring men were excluded from every Committee." He repeated this several times, when at a wink from those in authority, officer Robinson laid his brawny hand upon him, and yanked him out of the room.

The Committee on Rules and Apportionment, reported as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. L. H. Pike, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted the following report which was adopted:

"Your Committee on Apportionment, Rules, and order of business, respectfully submit the following report:

Each county represented in this convention shall be entitled to the representation as published in the call of the Committee, viz: Fulton, 8 votes; Wood, 18 votes; Ottawa, 15 votes; Henry, 14 votes; Williams, 17 votes; Lucas, 34 votes.

They further report:

1. That the committees appointed by the Convention shall report, and their respective reports be disposed of before proceeding to the nomination and election of a candidate for Representative.

2. All questions before the Convention shall be determined by a majority of all the votes, and all votes are to be taken by counties.

3. Counties represented by Democrats not regularly delegates, shall select from their number those who are to cast the vote to which the county is entitled in the Convention, the number so selected not to be greater than the number of votes to which their county is entitled.

4. Rules governing the House of Representatives of the United States shall be observed as rules of this Convention as far as practicable.

5. The candidates placed in nomination shall by themselves or their friends pledge their support to the nominee and the resolutions adopted by the Convention, before the balloting shall begin.

6. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Report of the Committee on Credentials.
2. Report of Committee on Rules and Appropriations.
3. Report of Committee on Permanent Organization.
4. Report of Committee on Central Committee.
5. Nomination of Candidates for Congress.

The report was then adopted.

CENTRAL COMMITTE.

T. McDonnel, Lucas county, suggests Wm. W. Jones.

Geo. B. Heller, Ottawa, suggests G. A. Cramer.

S. M. Heller, Henry county, suggests L. L. Ourig, for member of Central Committee.

Henry Thornton, Wood county, suggests Andrew Roach.

Fulton—Michael Handy.

Williams—Robert N. Patterson.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

was next in order.

M. J. B. Kimmel nominated Hon. S. N. Owen, of Williams county.

Mr. H. H. Houston nominated Wm. B. Sheridan, of Williams.

Mr. E. B. Paine nominated Hon. J. M. Ashley.

Mr. Henry Morse, of Wood, nominated Hon. F. H. Hurd.

Some gentleman nominated Hon. Charles Scribner. This was greeted with uproarious applause.

Mr. Platt withdrew the name of Mr. Scribner.

Mr. E. B. Paine withdrew the name of F. H. Hurd.

The scene that followed was tumultuous, and Messrs. Segur, Platt, and Hadly denounced the attempt to withdraw the name of Hurd, and attempted to start applause sufficient to drown out the voice of any person who spoke in favor of withdrawal.

Mr. Pike denounced Platt and Segur as the mischief makers, who were trying to gag better Democrats than they were. (Applause.)

The chair—I wish to inquire the name of the delegate who nominated Mr. Hurd?

Mr. Morse—I am that man, sir, and I don't withdraw it worth a damn. (Loud applause.)

The Chair—Then, as the delegate refuses to withdraw his name, it remains before the Convention.

Mr. Tyler asked permission to decline the nomination for himself.

The name of Dr. W. W. Jones was proposed, and received with applause.

The Chair then called upon the candidates to come forward and pledge themselves to support the ticket.

Mr. Platt came forward with a marked excitement visible in his face, and in a trembling voice pledged "the noble, gallant F. H. Hurd, who had always been a Democrat, to support the nominees of the party." Addressing himself to Mr. Pike, he said it "was only a spirit tinctured with the iniquity of old Satan, who could have insisted upon such a test for true Democrats. It was a man who was advocating the nomination of Jim Ashley, who had not yet, soiled his first suit of clothes since he became a Democrat." (Applause.) He then proceeded to denounce Ashley roundly.

Mr. Pike replied as savagely, characterizing Platt as one who was not considered worthy to represent his own Ward, but was in the Convention by its courtesy, in accepting him on a proxy from the Fourth Ward. This reply was loudly applauded.

Judge Potter was nominated.

A lively scene followed—a dozen men being on the floor at once, and shouting out denunciations and arguments. At length the chair obtained sufficient silence to enable Judge Haag to be heard. He deprecated the animosity which characterized the speeches of the delegates, and begged for harmony. He proposed that each friend of a candidate pledge his support in the heartiest manner. The Chair accepted this suggestion and announced it to be the rule of the Convention.

Mr. Haag then vouched for Judge Potter's sterling Democracy.

A delegate from Williams county did the same kindly office for William B. Sheridan.

Mayor Jones was called upon, but he refused to pledge himself, saying he was not a candidate.

Mr. Kent Seaman thought he could safely affirm for Mayor Jones' Democracy.

Mr. Owens' name was withdrawn.

THE NOMINATION.

The convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

	Ashley.	Hurd.	Potter.
Fulton	....	....	....
Henry	15-14	12 9-14	....
Lucas	14	13	6
Ottawa	....	15	....
Williams	....	....	....
Wood	1⅞	8⅞	2⅞
Total	16 6-7	57 1-7	8⅞

	Owens.	Sheridan.	Jones.
Fulton	....	....	....
Henry	....	....	....
Lucas	....	....	....
Ottawa	....	....	....
Williams	17	....	....
Wood	....	4	1⅜
Total	17	4	1⅜

The Chairman announced that as 53 votes were necessary to a choice, F. H. Hurd was duly nominated.

A half-dozen delegates sprang to their feet, in their haste to get ahead of each other in moving to make the nomination unanimous. The motion was carried by acclamation.

Judge Haag moved that a committee of one from each county be appointed to inform Mr. Hurd of his nomination. Carried. The Chair appointed the following:

E. H. Hunter, of Lucas.
John W. Nelson, of Wood.
J. M. Haag, of Henry.
J. R. Tyler, of Wood.
Judge Kramer, of Ottawa.
Judge Cately, of Fulton.

While waiting for the return of the Committee, calls were made for a speech from General Steedman. He made an enthusiastic speech, eulogizing Hurd as the "mightiest Democrat in this part of Ohio," and predicted his election by a large majority.

Loud calls were made for Dodd, J. R. Tyler, Seaman, Owens, etc., but none of them seemed inclined to respond.

JUDGE HAAG

at last came forward, and said that he could not make a speech, for the reason, as the most prominent man now in America once said in his pulpit—"it is as hot as h—ll." But though sweating at every pore, he was not losing a drop of Democratic blood. (Prolonged cheering.) He proposed to work indefatigably for the election of Frank Hurd, whom he admired and honored both as a man and a politician.

The Judge then proceeded to air his eloquence upon what he called sumptuary laws, designed to regulate what a man should eat and drink and wear, and what his moral conduct should be. He declared them to be conceived upon Plymouth Rock, and recently developed in the crusades. With these crusaders Hon. A. M. Pratt was in hearty sympathy; he had in fact inspired many of them. Such conduct could not be attributed to the Hon. Frank Hurd, who was a man of most liberal ideas.

While the Judge was speaking, the Committee returned, and he communicated to the audience their information that Mr. HURD was too sick to appear in the convention, but had sent his hearty acceptance of the nomination, his thanks for the honor, and a promise to make a bold fight for the election.

The Convention then adjourned.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE ROAD.

The Meeting Tuesday Night—Important Facts Stated—Action of the Meeting.

A number of prominent citizens assembled in the Board of Trade rooms Tuesday night, to consider measures in reference to inducing the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad to continue its line to this place as contemplated in its charter. The meeting had been organized on Saturday night, but postponed on account of the illness of Judge COCHRAN, who was to address them. Upon re-assembling last night, Dr. T. M. COOKE took the chair, explained in a few words the object of the meeting, and introduced to the audience

JUDGE COCHRAN;

who, after some preliminary remarks, said he would try to briefly set forth the history of the enterprise. The company was organized in 1871, and after some efforts the terminus, route, etc., were to some extent fixed. The contract was made to have the Road built for $40,000 a mile, of which $10,000 was to be raised by subscriptions along the line. This arrangement could not be carried out successfully, and in March, 1873, it was rescinded.

The Road had by this time attracted the attention of WALTER SHANLEY, the eminent engineer of the Ilhosac tunnel. He examined the route, etc., and made propositions based upon local aid of $8,000 per mile, to be raised under the Reesel bill. The bill was subsequently declared unconstitutional and a modification of the proposition became necessary. This was at last reduced to the following proposition:

He would construct the Road for $50,000 per mile, to be paid as follows:

$5,000 per mile in local subscriptions along the line; $22,500 per mile in stock, and $22,500 in bonds. He was to take the stock and bonds at their par value, and find a market for them himself. The whole was to be secured by a mortgage. His proposition was accepted, and he began operations in August he sub-let 50 miles of the Road to a contractor, who immediately set to work.

Then the panic came, and operations ceased upon this line, as well as upon many other enterprises of more pretensions. The company husbanded its resources, and tried to get things in shape to weather the storm as best it could. Soon there came a ray of light through the clouds in the shape of a message from Mr. Shanley, who had gone to London to make arrangements with capitalists there for funds to carry on the undertaking. He said the prospects were good; a trustee had been secured in the Farmers' Trust & Loan Company, of New York, and for the company to go on obtaining local subscriptions and perfecting arrangements.

The capital stock had been fixed at $8,700,000, and the bonded debt at $6,960,000. By this time the line had been definitely located to Lodi, from whence three routes were surveyed to Milan. The people residing along each of these three were encouraged to raise subscriptions, the line to be located where there was the most pecuniary inducement. Neither of these had raised the entire amount, but they had come quite near it, and the question of the route would be determined by the meeting of the directors at Sandusky.

Not much has yet been done toward obtaining local aid west of Milan. Two routes to Toledo have been proposed—one via Sandusky and another direct. If Sandusky shall supply the requisite stock, the road will probably be built from Milan; but the question of route from the latter town to Toledo must depend upon the means supplied and the Engineer's report of the survey, which will probably be furnished at the Sandusky meeting, as the survey was completed to this city yesterday. The people on the line between Milan and Toledo are actively at work, and will no doubt do their full share. It remains for Toledo to manifest like interest, when the early success of the work will be assured.

There were many advantages connected with this route. The first and most important was that it is an air line from here to Wheeling. Next the Road crosses all the important coal fields to the Ohio Valley. These were entered at Fairfield, and are continuous until Wheeling is reached, which is the center of the Allegheny coal fields. These are the richest in the country, and are mostly located above the bed of the road, so that the coal can be carried to the cars by the aid of gravitation, except the Massillon coal, which has to be shafted for.

Going nearly due southeast from this city, direct and at remarkably easy grades, we first strike the Massillon coal at the Borton Mine, 111 miles from this city, at Fairview, Wayne county, two miles east of Orrville; thence to wheeling we have coal all the way, crossing all the great veins of the Allegheny coal basin, embracing 10 workable seams, of which your own geologist says Wheeling is the center. Coal No. 1 is a vein of four to eight feet, and can be mined for 10 miles on our line; coal No. 2 is a vein of from two to eight feet; No. 3, from three to six feet for 29 miles; No. 4, from two to five feet for 15 miles; No. 5, from five to five and one-half feet for 20 miles; No. 6, from five to seven feet for 15 miles; and the Wheeling vein of six to 6½ feet for 24 miles, there being in some places two and three workable seams above the bed of the Road for the distance named; to say nothing of the immense fields to be reached by running up and down the valleys at right angles of the line. They are inexhaustible, and embrace the best quality of furnace coal without coaking; the coaking coals, blacksmithing, steamboating, for drive, gas and domestic coals. For further information, reference is made to the Geological Survey of Ohio for 1870 (pages 15 to 52 inclusive,) and other pages, as also the survey and maps of 1869.

In addition to this, in the 14 counties through which the Road passes there is an aggregate population of 412,000 by the census of 1870. Most of these are exceedingly rich in mineral and agricultural wealth.

The City of Wheeling wants the Road to come to Toledo to obtain lumber and ore, to find a market for her coal and manufactures.

The grade of the Road is favorable. The city of Wheeling is 56 feet above the surface of Lake Erie. In no place along the line is the grade more than 52 feet to the mile.

The speaker disclaimed any intention of warring upon any other interest, but he could not help pointing out the advantages which this line had over any other which was now in operation or could be projected. By the Atlantic & Lake Erie Road, which, he hoped, will soon be completed, they do not reach coal short of 170¾ miles, against our 111 miles on the Wheeling line. This brings competition in mining and transportation, in which Toledo will be most largely the gainer. For Massillon coal, Toledo to-day pays per ton, $6.50. Let us figure for something better. Assuming freights at one cent per ton per mile, the Wheeling coal will cost as follows: Mining, 90c.; royalty, 20c.; operator, 25c.; freight, $1.15; delivery here, 50c.; dealers' storage and profit, 75c., or a total of $3.75, saving per ton to the consumer, $2.77. Suppose the present cost to the dealer to be per car here $4.00, we put it here for $2.50. Or, take 140 miles to Zoar, near the center of all the coal veins on our line, and average all the coals, our cost will be—mining, royalty and operator, $1.36; Railroad freight, $1.40; delivery, 50c.; dealers' profit, 75c.; total cost to consumer of any of the coals, $4.00. Then, on this morning's quotations, we save to the consumer per ton on blacksmithing coal, $5; Massillon coal, $2.50; steam coal, $2, and gas coal, $1.41, being an average saving on each of the coals of $2.72 per ton, or say only 2.00.

Taking the report of the Secretary of the Board of Trade as a data, Toledo's coal transactions last year amounted to 130,000 tons; hence, a saving of $2 on each ton amounts to an annual saving to the consumers of this market of $260,000 on the single item of coal; and the coal uses are yet in their infancy. Take wheat as another item. From here to New York *via* Dunkirk is 715 miles; from here to Baltimore *via* our road to Wheeling, and thence to the Baltimore and Ohio, is 577 miles; the distance from Wheeling to Baltimore will soon be shortened 40 miles by the extension of the Hempfield to Connellsville, making the distance to Baltimore 178 miles less than to New York. At 1½ cents per ton per mile on wheat, by saving this distance you save $26.60 per car, or 8 cents per bushel, which equals a saving on your 1,691,300 bushels of wheat shipped last year by rail of $135,304.

He said further:

By way of our line to Orrville, 109 miles, and thence *via* Pittsburgh, we put you to New York in 667 miles, or shorter than *via* Cleveland and Leavittsburg 62 miles; than *via* Dunkirk 58 miles; than *via* Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road 30 miles, and than *via* Mansfield 28 miles.

Or put you to Cleveland in 112 miles, giving you there a competition; to Piqua in 223 miles; to Akron in 121 miles, to Wheeling in 198 miles; to Columbus in 167 miles; in fact, by our line we give you choice of several competing lines eastwardly and southeastwardly, or put Wheeling 58 miles nearer to you than the present Baltimore & Ohio, and the two combined will soon put you 98 miles nearer to Baltimore than you now are.

I am satisfied that an earnest examination of the merits of the line will confirm me in the main positions I have taken, if not in all the details, and hope it will induce the Toledo people with great unanimity to extend that hearty co-operation for which they are celebrated, which has given them a ratio of increase in the last decade attained by few cities in the country, and which must soon make her a great manufacturing and commercial city.

Mayor Jones moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Judge Cochran. Carried.

Dr. T. M. Cooke thought the meeting at Sandusky should be attended by parties from Toledo, who could obtain further information on the subject of this enterprise, and also to show a proper amount of interest in the Road.

Mr. Clark Waggoner supported this suggestion.

Dr. Cooke said that the engineers had informed him, it was the most remarkable line that existed. It was wonderful the conjunction of valleys which united to form the route. The difficulties of crossing the Sandusky bay and the Portage river were reduced to almost a trifle. The grade from Oak Harbor to this place was almost imperceptible, being not more than five or six inches.

Mayor Jones moved that the chair appoint a delegation to attend the meeting at Sandusky. Carried.

The Chair expressed some reluctance to appoint the committee, and suggested that the meeting do so.

Mr. H. S. Wallbridge moved that Messrs. T. M. Cook, James Raymer, H. P. Platt, M. W. Hubbell and Clark Waggoner be appointed such committee. Carried.

On motion, Mayor Jones was added to the committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

IN LIMBO.

A Railroad Conductor Under Arrest

Some time since, a railroad conductor on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, named George Smith, was discharged from the service of the company on account of certain suspicions. Two or three weeks ago there was a strong suspicion that he was selling tickets over the road and "standing in" with certain parties for quite a speculation. The case was given to Constable Frank Goldsay to work up, and Tuesday he found where Smith roomed. After ascertaining that his man was out of town, the constable broke open the door and forced open Smith's trunk. In the trunk were found two or three hundred yards of black tape, probably used for binding vests, a new chisel, a set of silver teaspoons, various other small articles, and about 800 railroad tickets. A considerable number had been punched, and were therefore worthless for future use, but there were several hundred good tickets. They were mostly tickets on the Detroit & Lansing Road, but there were several for the Central and other roads.

Goldsay learned that Smith was in Buffalo attending the races, and left for that city Wednesday morning, having a photograph of the conductor. He telegraphed Tuesday that he had secured his man.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Political News.

At New Orleans, August 5, the Republican State Convention met at noon in the New Representative Hall at the St. Louis Hotel. David Young, colored, of Concordia Parish, the Packard candidate, was elected President, pro tem, receiving 131 votes to 86 for Lieutenant Governor Antoine, the Pinchback candidate. The Committee on Credentials was appointed and the Convention adjourned until the 6th. The most important contest will be over the State Treasurership, Mr. Dubuclet, the present incumbent, having opposed the schemes of the State Funding Board, will will not be supported by the Kellogg-Packard faction.

The Democratic State Central Committee having changed the place of meeting of the Convention from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, the Committee of seventy met on the 6th and have issued an address to the people of all parties opposed to the Kellogg usurpation, requesting them to elect delegates to the Convention itself, to decide upon the conduct of the campaign. This action, it is believed, will secure harmony throughout the State.

The Independent State Convention met at Topeka, Kansas, on the 5th. John Boyd was elected permanent President, and Nelson Abbott Secretary. About 100 delegates were present, representing most of the counties of the State. Nearly all the afternoon was spent in listening to reports concerning the condition and prospects of the reform movement. The candidates most talked of for Governor are M. E. Hudson, Wilson Shannon, Alfred Taylor and A. H. Boyd.

The vote of Salt county, Utah, was: For Carson, Morrison, for Delegate, 5,-735; for Baskin, Liberal, 2,264.

At Des Moines, August 5th, the Republican Convention renominated John A. Kasson for Congress.

At Richmond, Va., August 7, the Conservatives of the First District, nominated Beverly R. Douglass, of King William county, for Congress, on the tenth ballot. His principal opponent was Gen. A. T. Beale.

At Terre Haute, August 7th, D. W. Voorhees spoke in reply to Senator Morton, and formally opened the Democratic campaign to a large and enthusiastic audience.

The Conservative State Convention of Louisiana will meet at Baton Rouge on Monday, August 24th.

J. H. Sypher was renominated for Congress in the First District of Louisiana.

At New Orleans, August 8, in the Republication State Convention, among the resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions was the following:

Fifth.—That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity, and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party, shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity under any pretense whatever.

The resolutions endorse the State administration for pursuing a right course while contending with an organized system of villification and misrepresentation, at home and at road; denounce violence and attempts to bring about a war of races, and pledges the party to give a fair election, and to reduce expenditures.

National Educational Association.

The 14th annual meeting of the National Educational Association commenced in Detroit on Tuesday, the 4th. Prof. White, of Illinois, in the chair. The attendance was fair, but not all the delegates had yet arrived. The Convention was welcomed by Duane Doty, Superintendent of the Detroit Schools, in a brief and appropriate address, responded to by Prof. White, who referred to the topics to be brought before the Convention, among which will be that of labor strikes, which he thought had their origin in defective education.

A number of the prominent educators of the country are present. The Convention will continue its session until Thursday.

The Department of Higher Education was presided over by Dr. Reed, of the University of Missouri. Prof. Peabody, of Harvard University, read a paper upon the elective system in Colleges and Universities.

In the evening session of the Educational Convention, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. T. Harris, Missouri; Secretary, W. R. Abbott, Virginia; Treasurer, A. R. Marble, Massachusetts; Vice Presidents, C. S. Venable, Virginia; J. N. Fleming, Tennessee; R. Thatcher, Iowa; Miss C. A. Keeler, Ohio; James Cruikshanks, New York; A. C. Shotridge, Indiana; Miss Anna P. Diehl, Pennsylvania, Mrs. M. O. Perkins, Detroit; Miss A. Stone, Connecticut; J. K. Gilson, South Carolina; W. Cardoso, Mississippi; Alexander Hogg, Alabama.

THE STEAMER PAT ROGERS.

The Origin of the Fire—List of the Lost and Injured.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 5th the steamer Pat Rogers, while on her way up the Ohio to Cincinnati, took fire near Aurora, Ind., and was entirely consumed.

Missing—Mr. Meddon, New Orleans; Charles Pittman, Newtown, Ky.; J. H. Steward, Madison, Ind.; a boat builder; Mr. Smith, Madison; J. W. Orley, Jacob Logut, —— Snyder, Mrs. Tuttle and child and Wm. Brown, Cincinnati.

Known to be lost—Miss Dizzie Gowter and Jacob Gowter, Madison, Miss.; Tickcrocck, a German lady, not identified; a child taken out on a mattress, not identified; Charles Bissinger, striker; J. R. Stewar, Madison; Chas. Dettman, thought to be drowned; als Jacob Mumsecher and Rudolph Drucher. Eleven passengers and five of the crew cannot be found. Later accounts report that Prof. Platt and D. N. White of Louisville, have to b been found.

Thirty-seven out of the 45 saved passengers have come to Cincinnati. Some of the most seriously injured ones were cared for at Aurora. The citizens of that place are doing all they can for the distressed. To-morrow the river will be dragged to recover the bodies of the lost. The living occupy the care of the citizens to day. River corses, in skiffs, were hovering about the wreck, picking up what they could.

The possible origin of the fire on the steamer was given at Louisville last night. About two weeks ago a negro thief was detected by the watchman of the Rogers, who fired at him with a pistol and missed him. The negro took dock passage on the Rogers when she left the wharf at that place on Tuesday, and was heard to say to several negroes just before starting, that he would make it hot as hell for that watchman before the boat reached Cincinnati." The opinion is expressed by one of the officials of the line that the negro set the boat on fire and cut the tiller rope.

In addition to those reported lost off the steamer Pat Rogers, the following have been drowned: Anna Cook and two children of Simon Gestner of Cincinnati; wife and child of Dr. F. Gibbons, of Madison, Ind.; A. M. Botts, North Carolina; James Smith, deck hand. F. M. Stone, of North Carolina, was badly burned; also, John G. Hughes, the mate. They arrived in the city last night.

The limit of time between the first alarm and the time when everybody had left the boat, is said to be 20 minutes. At this time there was dry land on the starboard side only thirty yards distant, but with a wall of flame intervening. On the larboard side, land was a long distance off. The wind was blowing toward the shore and drove the flames in that direction. Many of those who got near the shore are disfigured for life, the exposed parts of their bodies being actually roasted by the excessive heat.

One of the most thrilling and miraculous escapes was that of Miss L. J. Williams, of Louisville. Miss Williams throwing away her valise and extra clothing, secured the services of a gentleman in throwing overboard a crate of peaches and leaped in after it with a life preserver. When she attempted to cling to the crate, however, it revolved like a reel in the water. For two hours she struggled with the refractory box and had just closed her eyes in despair, when she was drawn into a skiff by Mr. Hunt, who rendered such signal service in half a dozen other cases.

Miss Rowden, of Louisville, jumped from the boat towards the Indiana shore, and the hungry tongues of flame licking along the surface of the water horribly burned her head and face. She had no life preserver, and only secured the end of a plank, clinging to the pantaloons leg of a man who swam past her. She says that while moving through the water, several ghastly drowning wretches extended their hands to her, some even grasping her hair and tearing out handsfull in their terror.

The last living object seen on board the boat was a little child three or four years of age, running about screaming with affright and surrounded by flame, its legs, arms and face exposed to the terrible heat. The negro crew behaved badly, hurrying off the boat before there was any immediate danger, and monopolizing all available means of support. Two colored and one white man rowed away in a skiff that could have been made to carry twenty or thirty persons safely. The first to be dragged for bodies this morning.

Later dispatch.—The bodies of Fred. Weiss, Mrs. Smith and Miss Cook, of Madison, Indiana, have been recovered.

The number on board, all told, is supposed to have been 70. The list cannot be had. The reports of the lost have ranged from 16 to 28 persons; probably 25 is the number nearest the fact. The citizens and passengers do not attach blame to the Captain and officers; at all events it has not been expressed. The suspense and uncertainty as to the fate of the missing, has added intensely to the painful interest felt in the calamity here. At this time, 45 persons are known to have been saved.

Another Dispatch.—In the Pat Rogers disaster, two men, one white, the other a negro, got into a life boat, rowed away and saved themselves, but refused entreaties to save others. A private dispatch from Aurora to-night states that the name of the white wretch has been ascertained, and that neither of the men belonged to the boat's crew. The latest intelligence confirms the fear that the persons who perished are near 30 in number.

The recovery of 13 bodies lost by the burning of the steamer Pat Rogers, has been reported. The Cincinnati Gazette and Enquirer dispatches report nine additional bodies, making 22 in all. Some bodies were found 12 miles down the river, and are now in charge of the coroner of Rising Sun, Ind.

At Rising Sun, Ind., nine bodies are unburied, that were lost on the Pat Rogers. There is much excitement along the shore, and numerous skiffs are on the lookout. The disaster grows in magnitude. Over 50 bodies altogether are believed to have been recovered.

Capt. in Dan. Morton, who is at the scene of the wreck superintending the recovery of bodies, says 45 have been recovered, of whom 15 have not been clearly identified. Such have been accurately described, buried, and the graves marked for the benefit of friends seeking them.

FAIRS.

Time and Place of Holding the State Fairs and Important Districts Fairs for 1874.

STATE FAIRS.

STATE.	PLACE.	TIME.
Alabama	....	....
Arkansas	....	....
California	Sacramento	Sep 21 to 26
Colorado	Denver	Sep 22 to 26
Connecticut	Hartford	....
Georgia	Atlanta	....
Illinois	Peoria	....
Iowa	Keokuk	Sep 14 to 18
Indiana	Indianapolis	Sep 21 to 26
Kansas	Leavenworth	Sep 7 to 11
Kentucky	....	....
Maine	Lewiston	Sep 22 to 25
Maryland	Pimlico	Oct 6 to 10
Montana	Helena	Sep 14 to 21
Massachusetts	....	....
Michigan	East Saginaw	Sep 14 to 19
Minnesota	St. Paul	Sep 8 to 12
Missouri	....	....
Mississippi	Jackson	Oct 26
N. Hampshire	Manchester	Sep 29 to Oct 2
Nebraska	Omaha	Sep 29 to Oct 3
New Jersey	Waverly	Sep 14 to 19
New York	Rochester	Sep 14 to 18
North Carolina	Raleigh	Oct 10 to 19
Nova Scotia	Halifax	Oct 5 to 10
Ohio	Columbus	Sep 7 to 11
Pennsylvania	Easton	Sep 29 to Oct 2
Tennessee	....	....
Vermont	....	....
Virginia	Richmond	Oct 27 to 31
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Sep 7 to 12
West Virginia	Clarksburg	Sep 22 to 24

DISTRICT FAIRS.

American Institute, New York	....	Sept 9 to Nov 14
Connecut Connecut, Ohio	....	Sept 23 to 25
Cincinnati, Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio	....	Sept 2 to Oct 3
Central Ohio, Orville	....	Oct 14 to 18
Central Ohio, Mechanicsburg	....	Sept 1 to 5
Dubuque Fair, Dubuque, Ia.	....	Oct 19 to 26
East Pennsylvania, Norristown, Pa.

THE CONVENTION THURSDAY.

The Congressional Convention Thursday was fully attended by delegates and spectators, the contest on the part of the friends of the different candidates was spirited but short, and the result was accepted in the right spirit. While the friends of the successful candidate were of course gratified with the result, no disposition was manifested to exult over defeated candidates or their friends. In short, the best of feeling prevailed among delegates and spectators, and all pledged their hearty and earnest support to the nominee. The remarks of Mr. PRATT were judicious and the Convention adjourned with the best of feeling and the greatest confidence in their ability to elect the nominee with an increased majority.

THE NOMINEE.

Hon. A. M. PRATT, the nominee of the Republicans of this district for Congress, belongs to that class of men who are styled "self-made." The meaning of the term is, that the man to which it is applied commenced at the bottom round of life's ladder and worked his way up, instead of commencing at the top round and working his way down. He was the son of a Massachusetts farmer, having been born in Lanesboro in 1825. By chopping cord wood and working by the day, week, or month, as he could find employment, when yet in his teens, he secured the means which enabled him to attend Williams College, graduating in the summer of 1850. In the fall of that year he left his native State and entered the law office of J. L. RANNEY, Esq., at Ravenna, Ohio, three years later settling at Bryan, then quite a small village, where he now resides. By close application to his chosen profession, he has attained a prominent position in the ranks of the leading attorneys of Northwestern Ohio. He has the confidence of the people, and where he is best known he will receive the strongest support.

Up to the time of the war, Mr. PRATT acted with the Democratic party, but since that time he has been a consistent, active, and influential worker in the Republican ranks. He has repeatedly been urged to accept nominations for office at the hands of the party, but has never consented to do so, except to serve as Mayor of Bryan and as Delegate to the Constitutional Convention. It was only after the strongest solicitation on the part of prominent business men and earnest Republicans residing in different parts of the district that he consented to permit the use of his name before the Congressional Convention yesterday. His nomination, under the circumstances, at the hands of delegates who were not aware that he would be a candidate at the time they were chosen, is a compliment of the highest order, indicating the fact that he was selected purely on account of his fitness for the position and his popularity with the people.

The nomination gives universal satisfaction. The friends of other candidates before the Convention will be among the most active supporters of Mr. PRATT, and that large class of voters who demanded a candidate in every respect worthy the confidence and support of the people of the Sixth District, recognize in the Republican nominee the right man to care for their interests in Congress. There is not the least reason for supposing that Mr. PRATT will not carry the full Republican vote, and their are many reasons for believing that he will receive the votes of many intelligent Democrats. That he will be elected, there cannot be a doubt, and yet every Republican in the District must resolve to make the majority as large as possible.

A CITY HOSPITAL.

It affords us great pleasure to have it in our power to announce that the committee appointed by the Woman's Christian Association have purchased the residence of Dr. CHAS. COCHRAN, on Union street, near Cherry, for hospital purposes. If we are not mistaken, there are four lots, with a dwelling house, barn, and all suitable outhouses, fruit trees, shrubbery and ornamental trees on the premises. They get possession at once and will be enabled, in a few days, to provide for the homeless sick and disabled. The location is good and the conveniences all that could be desired for the commencement of this much needed work of charity. The ladies to whom the important duty of selecting a site and making arrangements for the establishment of the hospital was confided, have labored with commendable perseverance and good judgment, and we congratulate them upon their success in securing so desirable a location with facilities for the early inauguration of their benevolent work. They will probably need immediate assistance, and this we are certain they will find little difficulty in obtaining.

ATLANTIC & LAKE ERIE R. R.

It is gratifying to know that encouraging progress is being made on the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad, an enterprise in which Toledo has a very deep interest. The telegraph announces that at a meeting of the Directors held in Columbus on Thursday, contracts were made for ironing the Road from New Lexington to Moxahala, a distance of eight miles. This is designed to give Cincinnati the benefit of access to the Perry county coal mines. That portion of the Road between Bucyrus and Mt. Gilead is under contract and will be completed the coming fall. With iron and labor cheap, the work on this important line of Road should be pushed forward at all points between Toledo and Pomeroy.

☞ The Cleveland *Leader* of Friday thus refers to the Republican candidate for Congress in this district:

Mr. A. M. Pratt, the nominee of the convention, is one of the most prominent lawyers of Bryan, Williams county, and a well-known Republican politician. He has resided in Williams county for many years and was first brought before the convention of his district in 1870, as a candidate for Congress, where he was defeated by Dr. Peck. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was very conspicuous in discussions on the judiciary article. He is an able stump speaker, and his adversary will find in him a difficult man to encounter in debate.

statement that Mr. PRATT was a candidate for the Congressional nomination in 1870, is not correct. He declined to be a candidate at the time Dr. PECK was nominated, when his friends had no doubt of his endorsement by the convention, provided he would consent to be a candidate.

THE CHICAGO "CORNER."

Chicago has been having another one of those "corners" which has proved so ruinous to her grain dealers. Toledo has wisely provided against such disgraceful transactions. This Chicago "corner" was in Corn. The parties managing it, thinking the supply of corn limited, undertook to buy up the bulk of it last spring, but the favorable spring for planting and the fair promise of an abundant harvest, induced farmers to ship freely and the supply was too great for their means. They had men in New York run up prices there and then sold portions of their grain at advanced quotations, but even that failed them and they were unable to keep the market up at a point where they could be saved from ruin.—As a last resort, they adopted and carried out the scheme which is thus narrated by the Chicago *Journal:*

Presently it became evident to these sharp dealers that they had shouldered too much, and that they must surrender to the inevitable, when a new idea appears to have struck them. This was, to order large sales for July delivery made through brokers, while the "cornerers" themselves would keep up the market by offers to buy, and thus enable their brokers to obtain good prices. It was, to be sure, a game of "borrowing of Peter to pay Paul," but with a shrewd eye to some trickey advantage which they meant to take in the last shift. For, when the final day of delivery came, they would "fix" the boys who had bought of their brokers to fill sales made to the ring. This they meant to do by refusing to deliver the corn to the "victims" until it would be just too late for them, in turn, to deliver on their sales to the ring. In other words, they deliberately planned to prevent the parties of whom they had bought corn from filling their contracts. It is usually supposed that when one buys property, he wants it; but it was not so in this case. The clique not only refused to offset purchases of parties to whom they had made sales, but also delayed delivering property which they had sold, purposely to prevent its delivery back to themselves, and so enable them to extort damages—damages for what was not delivered because of their own willful neglect. Of course nothing else can be said of business transactions of this sort, but that they are rascally and villainous. If it should turn out, as now it is believed it is likely to, that the fellows have handled the trap carelessly and got their fingers caught, the community would not grieve badly.

It might be well for the Board to take some official action, aimed at this whole class of dealers, which should have the effect as the discipline administered by Abner Dean upon the ornament of the Stanislow Society,

"When
A chunk of old red sandstone took him in the abdomen,
And he smiled a sickly smile and curled up on the floor,
And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

Such disreputable tricks, did they only affect the parties who resort to them, might be comparatively harmless, but their influence is felt by every dealer in grain, from the farmers to the heaviest purchasers in all parts of the country. Every Board of Trade should adopt rules, and enforce them, against such practices. As we have remarked, the Toledo Board of Trade have adopted regulations which prevent "corners," and Chicago would do well to follow the example of this city.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

We are in receipt of private letters from leading Republicans in all parts of the district, expressing the greatest satisfaction at the result of the Congressional Convention. While we knew that Mr. PRATT would make an acceptable candidate, we did not fully understand his popularity throughout the district. In his own county, many Democrats will vote for him on account of their friendship for him as a neighbor and worthy man. He is regarded as a man of the people, one who is entitled to confidence, and in every way qualified to not only serve, but reflect credit upon the district. We have no doubt the *Democrat* was correct when it remarked that "nothing could be said against him."

OUR COAL ROADS.

Toledo is making such rapid progress that her own citizens fail to realize the great changes which have taken place during the past few years, and scarcely understand the important enterprises now in progress which are destined to exert a powerful influence on the future growth of our city. A few years ago, in fact, up to the time when the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad passed into the hands of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the coal received at this place came by water, and was limited in quantity. On the Railroad change mentioned, the Baltimore & Ohio Road commenced delivering coal in this market via, the Lake Shore Road, from the junction of the two Roads at Monroeville. Since that time, the facilities of the Baltimore & Ohio Road for reaching this city have been materially increased by the completion of the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Road to Mansfield, and the construction of their Chicago branch, connecting with the Dayton & Michigan Road at Deshler. The Baltimore & Ohio Road, therefore, has three routes by which it may reach Toledo with coal.

The Dayton & Michigan Road has recently brought a large amount of coal to this city, principally, we believe, on the cars of the Hocking Valley Road. The coal freight of this route is now quite heavy, and a large per cent. of the steamboats take their coal from the D. & M. docks, from whence many of our manufacturers also receive their supplies.

In addition to these sources of supply, the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Road furnishes some coal for this market. There are, therefore, at present, sources of supply by water and by the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley, the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Dayton & Michigan Railroads. While these sources of supply are sufficient to insure a healthy competition, they are all more or less indirect and by somewhat circuitous routes.

There are now in process of erection, and will doubtless be completed in less than five years, four lines of Road, projected with express reference to securing a market at Toledo for Ohio coal. Commencing at the North, there is the Ohio & Toledo narrow gauge, now in process of construction from the coal mines of Carroll county and vicinity towards this point; the Wheeling & Lake Erie, now in process of construction from Wheeling to this city; the Atlantic & Lake Erie, the construction of which is far advanced from Pomeroy to this city; and the Columbus & Toledo Road, which will be completed inside of two years, giving us direct communication with the Hocking Valley coal mines. Within the next five years, therefore, our city will be connected with the coal fields of Ohio by eight lines of Railroad, four of which will be strictly coal Roads. In addition to these, two Roads at least are projected, one of which is partially constructed, affording direct connection with the best coal fields of Indiana. Should these be completed, it will give Toledo ten coal Roads, besides her facilities for procuring coal by water.

We have no doubt the demand for coal for use at this point and distribution to other localities looking to Toledo for supplies, will fully equal the capacities of all these sources of supply. Our manufacturing interests are rapidly increasing, heavy capitalists are contemplating the erection of iron works here, and in less than ten years the consumption of coal in Toledo by her manufactories, will create a local market of great magnitude. On the completion of the Roads above mentioned, we shall have over twenty Railroads running passenger and freight cars into the city, affording unequalled advantages for supplying all parts of the country with the products of skilled labor.—This, together with our facilities for obtaining the best qualities of coal, lumber, and iron ores, must insure the establishment of extensive manufacturing interests at this point. The owners of coal mines and capitalists interested in Railroad enterprises understand this fact, hence the efforts now in progress to build Railroads from all the important coal fields of this State and Indiana by which direct shipments to Toledo, by the shortest possible routes, may be made. We need all of these Roads, and our capitalists, business men, and real estate owners owe it to their interests and to the interests of the city to extend all possible encouragement to the coal roads now in process of construction.

☞ The *Democrat* of Friday morning says: "From an intimate acquaintance with Mr. PRATT, extending back many years, we are compelled to say that he is a man of fair ability, good private character and of rather a social, genial disposition. There is nothing that can be said truthfully against him." It is something, in these days, to have a man against whom nothing can be truthfully said, even by his political enemies.

☞ The *Commercial* thus corrects itself:

We are requested by Hon. A. M. Pratt to state, that he positively and unqualifiedly denies having at any time or in any way made, proposed or contemplated an arrangement whereby he was to favor a nomination for Judge, or other office of any person, as consideration of support of his nomination for Congress. Nor has he made, or authorized any other person to make any pledge or promise of office or favor of any sort, as reward for support of him.

RAILWAYS.

Atlantic & Lake Erie.

We have already made some reference to the action of the Directors of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad, at their meeting in Columbus a few days since, but the following from the *Journal*, of that city, will be of interest to our readers:

The Directors of the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad have been in session for two days past at the Neil House. Quite a full attendance of stockholders and other interested persons were in the city, and altogether the road and its interests were energetically talked over, and decisive steps were taken. The road is a bee line from Toledo to the coal fields of Perry county, the southern terminus being at Moxahala. From Toledo to Bucyrus the road bed is completed, except a distance of about three miles near Toledo. From Bucyrus to Mt. Gilead, Morrow county, the superstructure is being built by Houston, Wright & Co., of Zanesville, and will be completed this fall. From Mt. Gilead to New Lexington the road bed is complete, with the exception of a few places of short distance, and will all be ready for the rails in a short time. The distance below New Lexington, about seven miles, to the southern terminus, is ready for the rails, and a contract was yesterday awarded to B. B. McDonald & Co., of Bucyrus, to put down the ties and rails, the work to be completed within sixty days. The company receiving the contract has already made a cash purchase of the iron of the Columbus Rolling Mill Company, to be delivered next week. McDonald & Co. are also to furnish a coal train of twenty cars, to be put on the track as soon as completed. Altogether, the prospects of the road are very flattering, and the Directors feel confident that within a twelve month they will have a direct through connection between Toledo and the coal fields.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

Burglars are bothering the Jackson people.

While the crew of the four-oared shell of the Grand Haven Boat Club were out practicing July 31, their boat went to pieces while turning around. Half an hour after reaching home they received some $300 in subscriptions from the citizens to buy a new boat.

Two men near South Lyons, Kent county, while attempting to cross the railway with a pair of horses and double wagon, last Monday, were struck by the night express going East, and one of them instantly killed, as was also the team. The other man received fatal injuries from which he also died after a few hours of terrible suffering.

The summer meeting and excursion of the Ohio Horticultural Society, will take place at Lebanon on the 19th and 20th inst. This will include a visit to several of the large peach orchards in that vicinity, in the midst of the fruit season; also to the Shaker community, whose horticultural operations are quite extensive and interesting. A meeting for discussion will be held on Wednesday evening.

The first quarterly report of the Building Commissioners of the Ohio Central Lunatic Asylum, was sent to Gov. Allen on Wednesday. The report states that the portion of wall damaged by frost last winter has been rebuilt at the expense of the contractors, and that, in addition, in less than three months 6,702,000 brick have been laid in the walls, with cut stone and iron work. The contractors are reported to be doing their utmost to complete the building at as early a day as possible. The expenditures on contracts from April 17 to July 14, have been $111,442.

The Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary resolved to returned to the zebra-striped clothing as uniform for convicts, and to abandon the present suit of dark grey. The stripes were abolished about six years ago as an experiment, it being then contended that they were a species of degradation that counteracted any reformatory influences. But the present Directors say the plain grey uniform makes it less difficult for convicts to escape, and more difficult to capture them than when dressed in more conspicuous clothes.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

The Journey—High Water—People by the Way—A Satisfied Man—Fair Point—Items.

[Correspondence Toledo BLADE.]

FAIR POINT, Chautauqua Lake, August, 4, 1874.

I write in a "Tabernacle," the largest of three that are set up by Chautauqua. Save my comrade, who is also making a pencil-scribble, and a merry trio of children, this broad expanse of canvass intended to cover thousands of learners and worshippers, is shading at this afternoon hour, no other person. Its first "exercise," (for it has just been pitched) shall be this letter to my friends who read the BLADE.

THE JOURNEY.

We came to Chautauqua last night. As the locomotive brought us up the ascent from Brocton Junction, with Lake Erie widening behind us, as we looked from the rear platform of the train, our great wonder was that men should ride a score of times over the Lake Shore road, and never turn aside to climb those dozen miles up the hills to see this sheet of water. It lies nearer the skies, they say, than any other that bears up a sail vessel or steamer, this side of Lake Tahoe.

HIGH WATER AT CHATAUQUA.

Though this reservoir of some twenty-five miles length and perhaps fifty miles surface is nearly eight hundred feet up in the air, it threatens no Mill Creek or similar catastrophe. Divine engineering, fortunately for us mortals, is less niggard of material than human, so the cities of Lake Erie are safe from overflow from this direction, especially the one at its extreme upper end upon the Bay of Maumee.

The same relative position which Toledo occupies upon Lake Erie is held by Mayville upon Chautauqua. We were enough tired with ten miles travel to prefer its inviting inn to a further journey to "camp." Yet many of our fellow-travelers kept on to the assembly grounds.

PEOPLE BY THE WAY.

Of these, two had proven charming acquaintances—President Fowler, of Evanston University, outside Chicago, an energetic, strong, shrewd-looking man of forty-five, and Dr. Chapin, an excellent pastor from Buffalo. The latter, as one of the managers of the Sunday School Assembly, kindly engaged to "look after" us, and he has fulfilled his promise to-day in the kindest manner.

We found several Ohio people at Mayville, among others, Judge Bates and family of Columbus. Dr. A. A. Hodge of the Western Theological Seminary, and family are also summerers here. The Doctor was out early this morning plying the ready oar. He is almost as good an oarsman as theologian, which is saying a good deal.

A SATISFIED MAN.

This morning, early, we climbed up the ascent of the better residences of the village of Mayville. A good looking gentleman was watering his flowers. We accosted him, asking him questions about the country. He answered us very politely. With a little encouragement, he enlarged his discourse upon the landscape. He had "sought the world around." He had found Mayville. He had chosen his home here before all other places. I asked him, "Are you satisfied?" He answered, "I am."

FAIR POINT.

There are two steamers of small size and several steam barges running from Mayville to the "Assembly." It is but three miles down. Here we found our friends of yesterday, and along with them Dr. Vincent, of wide popularity in Sunday School work, and Dr. Wythe, the projector and builder of the miniature Palestine. This "object lesson," by the way, is the first thing to greet the passenger as the steamer rounds the little cape into Fair Point harbor. I will describe it after I have examined it, with the Doctor as guide. No danger, in this "Holy Land" exploration, of Turkish extortion or Bedouin robbery. It is "free" to all who enter the assembly.

ITEMS.

But a few minutes remain till the close of our only mail. To-night is the inauguration. To-morrow I will give further notes. To any that think of coming from Toledo, I would recommend the train leaving at 9½ A. M. There are round trip tickets, at least from Cleveland and Buffalo. The accommodations here are rude, but, I am told, extensive. Let whoever comes bring shawl or overcoat. We are in an October atmosphere.

H. M. M.

A View of Canaan—Bishop Janes' Speech—The Man for a Missionary—Other Matters.

CHATAQUA LAKE, August 6, 1874.

Pastor Rice, of Norwalk, expressed the common opinion about the "Park of Palestine," when he said to me to-day, I was afraid it would be little what it was designed to represent, but am happily disappointed." It is as if some landscape gardner had taken a lot on the Bay at Toledo, three times as long as the First Presbyterian Church and twice as wide, and moulded it into the likeness of a land three hundred miles long and nearly two hundred wide. The scale is two feet to a mile. The vertical scale is much greater, about six feet.

A VIEW OF CANAAN.

This makes Mt. Herman the northern extremity, eighteen feet high. We are allowed to go to the top—a path running up wide enough for pilgrims going single file. Taking our stand there, we see the Mediterranean (*alias* Chautauqua) at our right, washing the western shore. At the left of Jordan, rising at our feet and taking a sinuous course to the Dead Sea—This valley is excavated ten feet deep, while Mount Pisgah rises four feet high on the other side of Jordan—on the west side is Mount Tabor, a grassy knoll like an inverted tea-cup, perhaps a yard high, the mounts of Eoal and Garigun, and then the broad plains and flowing rivers. These last are supplied with water from the lake, so that they are flowing always, and never overflowing or going dry. There has been careful sodding to grow grass lands. All the plain of Philistia and Sharon is green with wheat several inches high. This was the wheat land of Syria. The great mountains have been covered with plaster of paris. The Dead Sea is desolate with ashes. All the chief cities are laid out with miniature houses, mosques and tombs, cast in plaster in well shaped moulds. As we look from Herman, we see Capernaum, twenty feet or more below us, and Jerusalem, away beyond, and Gaza, down among the wheat, and several others.

THE COST OF CANAAN.

Dr. Wythe tells me that he has been here eight weeks, working at his idea. He has had plenty of ridicule from the neighboring farmers. He was spoiling a piece of good land. With the hundredth part of his labor he could raise a nice patch of potatoes.

But the Doctor is an enthusiast, and feels amply satisfied with the results of his labor and outlay. The expense has been about $1,500. There are no charges nor conditions for entrance, save not to climb the ropes which guard the land on all sides save by Beersheba. They require you to go in by the same way the rules entered in the time of Moses. But enough of this, which, though under the department of amusement, I have found also full of suggestion and instruction. I must not omit that Herr Van Lennep, a native of Turkey, yet an American, dresses himself now and then in a Syrian shepherd's costume, and with crook and sheepskin coat takes the wondering children through the promised land.

BISHOP JANES' SPEECH.

I promised a sketch of the oration of Bishop Janes. A second address has been made by him this morning, and it is possible I may confuse them.

The first was on the importance of the work of the Sunday School. The number of persons under 20 years of age in the United States was twenty million. It was the crime of the church if they were ignorant of religion. They were to be taken in youth. It was the formation period. Hardly any one became a very effective Christian if he were not one before he reached thirty. The work done here was the most permanent of works.—The future of the Church settled the future of the nation and of the world.

THE MAN FOR A MISSIONARY.

He would have no person for a foreign missionary that was not a Christian before he reached twenty. Those who labored in the Sunday School were identified with the truest and best disciples of Christ. He had met a minister who told him it was not his *forte* to preach to be understood by children. The Bishop told him, "We will excuse you, but for all men of *common* sense, like myself, this must be the preacher's aim."

THE BISHOP'S LOOKS.

The Bishop is eminently a man of common sense. I am told he is the best presiding officer in the Methodist communion. Short of stature and heavy, with large head and short neck—face smooth shaven and alive with quick, observant glances and lines of decision, he might pass on Broadway for a great financier or railway king, as readily as a Methodist Bishop.

OTHER MATTERS.

The Assembly is growing in every respect. Every steamer brings many and takes away few. There is enough of the social and amusing to relieve the serious, music and fire works upon the lake, Stereopticon exhibitions in the amphitheatre, of Palestine views. The tables are excellent. The vast pavilion gives a capital dinner and good lunches. The skies thus far are propitious. Rain is said to make the camp very unpleasant. It is hoped that the projectors will not fail to get a good interest upon their investment. The expenses of the Sunday School Assembly alone, I am told, will reach $12,000. There is a great deal said already of making this Assembly a fact for every August, and giving it over to the management of the International Sunday School Committee, representing all our large Christian communions. Two venerable Sabbath School workers of the Episcopalian Church are here. Rev. Dr. Jacobus, of Pittsburgh, came to-day; also many Onioans. They are in time to hear John B. Gough, who speaks to morrow.

H. M. M.

INDIANA NEWS.

James Hasty, late of Muncie, has started a churn factory in Jeffersonville.

The wheat crop of Harrison county will average twelve bushels to the acre this year; the usual average is only six bushels.

The Presbyterian Church at Franklin will celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of its organization on the 30th of next November.

The Edinburg *Watchman* says Ed. Branigan has a three-year-old colt which cost $70 last fall, has been driven five weeks, and now trots a mile in 2:70. If that is true, "the horse" will have to look to his laurels.

The Franklin *Jeffersonian* says: "On Thursday morning of last week, the mother of George W. Idner, of this city, fell in an open well. About daylight in the morning, she was heard crying for help. Mr. James Calhoon heard the cry, and with the assistance of others soon rescued the old lady from her perilous situation. She had been in the well quite a while, and was very near exhausted."

Dr. Wm. H. Smith, a wealthy farmer of Leesville, Lawrence county, met with a dreadful accident a few days ago, which will probably prove fatal. While engaged in loading hay a pitchfork dropped from the hands of a boy on the top of the stack, the prongs penetrating the back of Mr. Smith, who at that moment stooped over, with such force that it was with difficulty two men could remove it.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Tiffin.

EDITOR BLADE: Last evening a meeting was held in Court House Park, addressed by Rev. John Russel, of anti-license fame. A large crowd were in attendance and probably not a few votes was made for the "good cause" by his effort. There was one "dark side" to the meeting however that should receive some light, and that was all sides of the Court House square. Not a gas lamp was lighted, and in fact our streets have been that way for nearly a week. The Council and Gas Company appear to disagree, and in the meantime we go about in total darkness. To return to the speaker, all that could be seen of his features, by a close observer, was his white shirt front. Perhaps it would be advisable to light the square with candles or pine knots, when the next mass meeting is held.

To-day a grand temperance pic-nic is to be held on the old fair grounds. It has been extensively advertised throughout the country, and many farmers with their families are expected to be present. Mr. Russell, Mr. Carr, of the *Review*, and J. K. Huddle, of the *Star*, will address the assemblage. The Prohibition County Convention to nominate county officers for the fall election was to have met in this city at 10 A. M. to-day, but at this writing (11:30 A. M.) only one delegate has put in an appearance. D. S. Fisher, of the *Allen County Democrat*, and prospective candidate for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket, is visiting his friends in this city to-day. Mr. Fisher is a jolly fellow, but can't be Secretary of State, which is sad.

The celebrated Martino gives two exhibitions in National Hall, commencing this evening, and a large house is expected to be present.

SENECA.

Aug. 7th, 1874.

Wood County.

Deputy Sheriff Downsberger arrested a man named John Dean at Springfield, O., Friday last, and has lodged him in jail at Bowling Green. Dean waived an examination before a magistrate, and is expecting to get bail in the sum of $1,000. It is understood that he is the principal operator in this county as agent for the R. R. Fenner & Co. plow swindle. He has been recognized by Mr. Mercer, of Liberty township, and one other farmer of this county as the man who obtained notes of them some time since, and who he gave his name as R. R. Fenner.—*Bee, &c., Journal.*

Defiance County.

The Grangers of Defiance county will hold a pic nic near Defiance on Saturday, August 15th.—The farmers of Noble township say that the grasshoppers are dying on account of the excessive dryness.—On Tuesday morning, while a workman named Fillers, in the new stave factory at Holgate, was changing a belt, a stick which he held in his hand was struck by a spoke in the pulley, and was driven with great force into his stomach, killing him almost instantly. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and eight children. Tuesday was his first day's work, and his last at Holgate.—The last spike in the rail connecting Defiance with Hicksville was driven by Hon. A. F. Edgerton.

Williams County.

EDITOR BLADE:—The township meetings for appointing delegates to the District Congressional Convention, elected Sherwood delegates at Springfield and Pratt delegates at Bryan.

Our farmers have had fine weather to secure their hay and grain. Roads and fields are in need of rain. Threshing and marketing wheat and oates indicates that there will not be so much of a scarcity as was apprehended, while the grain was growing.

Stryker, July 3d. M.

Bowling Green Railroad.

EDITOR BLADE.—Our Bowling Green friends are acting earnestly in the matter of their railroad. Two surveys have been made between that village and Tontogany, and it is found that the line adopted, measuring five miles and seven hundred and ninety feet, can be prepared for the rolling stock at very small cost. The whole line is nearly on a dead level, and the culverts to be constructed are unimportant.

The grading commences to-day, and the managers hope to have the work completed by the close of October.

Negotiations are in active process for obtaining the iron for the track, and also the rolling stock, which will consist of two locomotives, two passenger cars and three freight cars.

When complete, the grain and other products of central Wood county can be transported direct from Bowling Green to Toledo.

THE CROPS.

Your correspondent has obtained information regarding the crops, from residents in most of the townships, and therefrom is warranted in affirming that the bulk of them, both in quality and quantity, will be superior to the product of any former season. The wheat crop, of which there were such direful forebodings in the early spring, has been most remarkable, some of the farmers averaging over *thirty bushels* per acre. From a careful estimate, it is believed that the average product for the county will range at over *twenty bushels* per acre.

There is also a very heavy crop of oats, while corn, the great staple product of the country, is admitted by all parties to cover a larger breadth of land, and uniformly gives a better prospect of average production than at any former period in the history of the county.

With such prospects, the farmers of Wood county have everything to encourage them. They are advancing in the drainage and scientific culture of their farms, and are steadily improving their breed of cattle, and thus they can do no other than grow prosperous and influential.

Bowling Green, August 3, 1874.

Henry County.

The Napoleon *Signal* says that the "literary club" of that place has received another invoice of literary matter. It came in kegs with stamps on them.

Maumee City.

EDITOR BLADE: We, of the ancient village of the valley are sweltering under the rays of an August sun, which be assured we fear with becoming equanimity, as should those whose groove in life seems fixed beyond the reach of time or the elements. Trade is in a state of Summer stagnation, and farmers are resting upon their oars, therefore you will see that we are not overburdened with items of interest to the reading public.

Our crack base ball club was to have played a match game to-day with the Napoleon B. B. Club, but the latter, after their display of "muffinism" in Toledo yesterday, did not have the courage to cross bats with the Maumee's. Although giving repeated promises to play, and allowing our boys to make every arrangement for their care and comfort, they quietly took the fast train over the Wabash from Toledo, for home. They gave as a reason for their failure to appear, that two of their players (residing in Fort Wayne) were obliged to return home at once, although what occasioned the necessity does not transpire. Whatever credit is due them for past efforts in the diamond field, seems lost in their recent display of cowardice. In any event, would it not be wisdom when importing players, to get those who recognize the necessity of keeping appointments. "OBSERVER."

Aug. 7, 1874.

TO PATRONS!

☞ All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper Boxes, or Stationers' Supplies, should be addressed to
BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY,
154 St. Clair Street.

☞ Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors,
Or THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

Northwestern Normal School,

FOSTORIA, SENECA CO., OHIO.

First Term, Fifth Year, Commences Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1874, and continues 10 weeks.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Normal School heretofore conducted so successfully, at Republic, Seneca County, Ohio, has been REMOVED TO FOSTORIA, and, under the same management, will be permanently located at the latter place.

The Northeastern Ohio Normal School of Leland, Summit County, has been merged into the School at Fostoria, and its Associate Principal, G. F. Bucket, will be a Teacher in the Northwestern.

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LUCAS COUNTY INSTITUTE.

THE Teachers' Institute for this County will be held at the Central School Building, in Toledo, commencing August 24th, 1874, and continuing through the week. Competent instructors will be provided. The County Examiners have given expression to their regard for the Institute in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of County School Examiners earnestly recommend the Teachers of Lucas County to attend the sessions of the Institute, to be held in Toledo, August 24th, and that an examination of applicants for teacher's certificates will take place at the close of the Institute.

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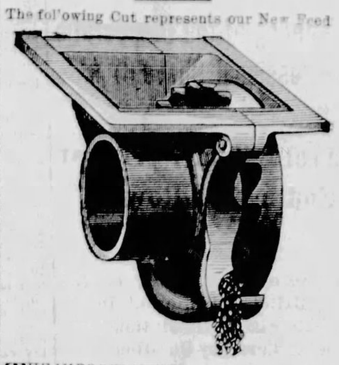

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HAS been thoroughly repaired, making it one of the best Mills in the State. Having engaged Mr. U. C. Pettit as Head Miller, and having four runs of four feet burs, I am able to grind Farmers' Grists on short notice, and in a first class manner.

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LIVINGSTONE IS DEAD.

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Farm Garden and House.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

The appearance of social, political, or religious interest in any direction is always accompanied by a great deal of spurious as well as genuine sentiment. A part of this spurious element is the result of a well-meaning but inefficient sympathy; but by far the greater portion arises from a deliberate and calculating hypocrisy. As in the days of the prophets, many are prone to cry, lo here! or, lo there! and the cry is swelled by those who foolishly deceive themselves, or maliciously mislead their fellows. If those alone suffered who were engaged in this outcry of false prophets, their punishment would suffice for a warning to all others. But the tendencies of mankind are still toward false doctrines, and the lessons our errors teach are weakened by our own inclinations.

Within the past few years there has been a revival among the farmers. They have awakened to the conviction that they were losing many privileges and advantages, both as individuals and as a class, to which they were fairly and of right entitled; that these enlarged opportunities were within their reach, and only honest, united, and intelligent action was requisite to make them available. They awoke to the belief that they were in need of more extended social advantages; better and broader education, and literary culture; increased facilities for the purchase of the necessary products of their fellow-men, and better markets for their own; and, last but not least, a more potent and decided voice in the political councils of the State and nation. And as is generally the case in united efforts, the farmers' movement has prevailed and is prevailing; accomplishing each year tasks that might have once seemed impossible for a generation.

With great good comes evil. And we straightway find men arising all over the land who assumed the leadership of the farmers' movement, and call upon all their fellows to testify to their fitness and adaptability to the task. We are confronted with journals which have suddenly discovered that they have received an especial call to be the organs of the granges. Our eyes are greeted with the flowing announcements of the merchant or dealer whose unexampled facilities for furnishing his particular merchandise are all placed at the disposal of the patrons. And last but not least, the whole country is flooded with a vagrant, irrepressible class of agents, canvassers and peddlers, who join gladly in the popular cry in order that, like their more reputable associates, they may effect their own aggrandizement.

And thus it arises that there are hundreds of men, who are attached to the farmers' movement like barnacles to a ship, having no wish or thought save their own advancement. But there are hundreds of others who are giving the cause a generous, unselfish support; who desire to see it prosper not for their own gain and advantage, but for the cause itself. And so much the more do the farmers owe to these men that shysters and pretenders, whether political or social should rank in their proper places. It is due to the worthy candidate for positions of trust and honor that his claims be established by every fair and efficient test, since only by this means can the claim of the pretender to political virtue be overthrown. It is due to the honest merchant that both his prices and his goods be rigidly examined, in order that their reliability and excellence may establish a standard to condemn those of the impostor and the cheat. It has been alleged that farmers are over credulous, and easily imposed upon; if this be so, it is because they measure the honesty of others by their own sense of right, and take every man's intention toward his fellows to be as fair as their own. Too great a willingness to trust others is not a common fault in the human family, and it is probable that the developments of time will bring their own cure to any excess that may exist in this direction. That the farmers' movement is in any danger from its enemies, we do not believe; but that it is liable, sometimes, to suffer at the hands of its [pretended] friends has been sufficiently shown by the past. Meantime, it is to the wisdom and prudence of the farmers themselves that we must look for protection against evils of this character.—*American Farm Journal for August.*

What is Smut in Wheat?

The agricultural editor of the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register*, discusses this subject in an article quoted below:

With all due deference to scientific farmers, we are free to say we have no faith in the blue vitriol, nor any belief in the spores theory. Smut in wheat and smut as treated in books and college compositions are two very different things. The fungus or smut, known to farmers as blighted or blackened heads, may be, and we suppose are spores or fungus, but the smut which so frequently injures wheat and flour is another thing. The smut proper is a perfectly formed grain of wheat in size and shape, and frequently too hard to be crushed by the threshing machine. This is evidently caused by something operating upon the grain just as it leaves the full milk or in the first stages of the dough, and is changed from a sound grain to a grain of smut in less than twelve hours. And it is no more spores than is a rotten potato or apple. It is true that it affects one kind of wheat more than another, consequently it cannot be entirely owing to the state of the atmosphere when it is changing from milk to dough. It is not contagious, nor bred from spores among the grain, for in mixed grain, sown together, the Canada club will smut when the tea wheat is not affected. It is not spores, for one grain of wheat is transformed from an apparently sound grain in twelve hours to the incipient stages of smut. The grain is first a darker color, just perceptible; in twenty-four hours it is brown, and if hot weather, in forty-eight hours it is black, hard, and just the usual size of the sound grain. Not so with fungus or spores. In smut the skin or hull of the grain is not broken, nor will the microscope develop any difference in the outward appearance of the grain, except in color. The smut wheat of the farm is not the *uredo* of the books. It does not belong to the family of *fungales* nor vegetable parasites any more than decayed, blasted or rotten fruit or vegetables. It is probable that our learned friend Bessey, of the Agricultural College, could give us, by the aid of microscopic icns and botanic profanity, learned opinions on this subject.

We have tried the blue vitriol, chloride of lime, saltpetre, and everything else that we have seen used or read of in books and newspapers, but to no perceptible advantage. We have sown that washed in blue vitriol on one land and the unwashed wheat on an adjoining land, and the closest scrutiny did not discover any effect in that respect. But where the vitriol was used there were no blasted or black heads. This is not the smut of the farm nor of the wheat merchant. We suppose, however, that the writers in books, and city farmers, have mistaken *uredo*, which occasionally is seen on ears of corn, on the join of the stalks, heads of wheat or rye, and even on the various grasses at times, for the smut which so annoys the wheat crop. A great mistake.

Is it Safe to Drink Hard Water?

There is a popular prejudice that hard water is dangerous to the health, and on that account we are constantly warned by physicians to beware of it, but in England one of the leading authorities on this subject, Dr. Letheby, after devoting many years to an investigation into the properties of the water introduced into English cities, and to a study of the sanitary reports on the subject comes to the conclusion that moderately hard water is safer and more healthful than soft water. Hard water is not only clearer, colder, more free from air, and consequently more agreeable to the eye and to the taste than soft water, but is less likely to absorb organic substances, to sustain the life of zymotic organism, or to exert solvent properties upon salts of iron or upon leaden conducting pipes. The lime salts exert a beneficial influence upon the animal economy and even protect the system from dangerous outward influences. Dr. Wilson, of Edinburgh, has also collected much valuable material on the subject, and comes to the same conclusions as Dr. Letheby. He takes the ground that the human body requires for its nourishment and support a supply of certain mineral salts, among which carbonate and phosphate of lime play an important part in building up the compactness of the bones and in other functions. We usually obtain phosphate of lime in our animal and vegetable food, but not from the water we drink. Carbonate of lime, however, is not contained in adequate quantity in our solid food, but generally obtains in spring and well water.

It has been incontestibly shown that in mountainous districts, where the water is more or less hard, the inhabitants exhibit the best physical development. On the other hand, it is believed that in large cities the mortality is inversely as the hardness of water supplied to the inhabitants. A water which contains about six grains of carbonate of lime to the gallon is suitable for use in all household purposes. As a drink and for cooking food, such a water offers the necessary carbonate of lime for the support of life in the simplest, most natural, and most easily digested form, and is at the same time more agreeable, fresh and sparkling. It is evident that our preconceived popular notions on the subject of hard water need revising, and that it may be better to use such water than to have recourse to rain or ice water.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Two-Year-Old Beef.

The English are noted for the early age at which they force their cattle to the beef point. How it is done was told by a farmer at a meeting of the Kingscote Agricultural Association:

Twelve cows are engaged in rearing calves, which are fattened from birth, and are sold at about twenty-two months old, when they weigh from 100 to 120 stone. The calves are, of course, well bred, while these calves which have to be purchased are carefully selected. They are weaned at three months old, having been previously kept short of milk and fed partly on gruel, and thus induced to feed on oil-cake and hay. Supposing them to be weaned in December, their daily ration at six months old would be one and three-fourths pounds or two pounds of linseed cake, with the same quantity of bean meal, and a sufficient amount of grain, mangolds and hay. The cake and meal are gradually increased, till at twelve months old the calves get twice the quantities just mentioned.

In summer the other articles of diet which have been named are replaced by trifolium, (which is excellent food while it lasts), tares, (which are also good) and grass, with second-cut clover. The whole of the green food is cut and brought to the animals in their sheds and houses, which they do not quit till the proper period arrives for sending them to the butcher, by which time their daily rations have been increased to four pounds of cake and six pounds of bean meal, with roots and a moderate allowance of hay. The principle of management is to let the animals continually master or outgrow their food, pushing them on rapidly the last three months, so as to land them fat at something under two years old.

After some discussion, the following resolution was passed by a large majority: "This meeting is of the opinion that a well-bred calf, if kept well from the time it is dropped, and not turned out the first year, can be brought out fit for the butcher at two years old, with profit."

Baby Horses.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, puts forth a set of rules for the treatment of baby horses.

1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side and then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go round in a circle till he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort doesn't cure him, the second will.

3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind until he wants to go.

4. The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can, by any means, give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the foreleg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bow knot. At the first check he will generally go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out and remove the string, to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive.

5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle-girth.

6. Tie a string around the horse's ear, close to his head.

An Ice House for Five Dollars.

A neighbor of mine, says a correspondent, has an inclosure about six feet square in the clear, and six feet high. The walls are formed of old refuse timbers thrown carelessly together, with no regard to form or comeliness. The roof is made of hemlock boards. The entire cost of this building did not exceed five dollars, and, practically considered, it is a success; not ambitious of containing thirty-five loads of ice, but simple five loads. Ten years this little, unpretentious house has been used for ice, and never yet dishonored a draft upon its crystal deposit. About six inches of sawdust was spread upon the ground floor, and in packing a space of about nine inches was left between the ice and the walls of the building for sawdust, and and about nine inches of sawdust was spread upon the top of the ice, and the thing was fixed. The three main principles observed here will always insure a supply of ice, viz: good ventilation, good drainage and plenty of sawdust. With these rules adhered to, a corner of any old pen-shed will prove quite efficient in preserving ice.

☞ A New York physician who was called to attend a child twenty-two months old, found it beyond recovery, and in his certificate of the death states that the nurse, on her own confession, had fed the child on condensed milk a tea-spoonful to half a pint of water. He says further, "I consider him a victim to the system of baby-farming which prevails so extensively in our city. I frequently find illegitimate children placed with careless and ignorant women for the apparent purpose of causing their deaths. I suppose there is no remedy." Here is a field for some enterprising philanthropist to labor in.

Correspondence.

DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The River St. Lawrence—The Thousand Islands—Down the Rapids—A Delightful Trip.

MONTREAL, PROV. OF QUEBEC, July 27th, 1874.

DEAR BLADE:—After leaving St. Catherines our next stopping place was Kingston, a city of about 12,000, old and substantially built, and facing Lake Ontario to the west. The prosperous days of this old city are gone by, and it is now outdone by its sister cities—Toronto and Hamilton to the west. Its location just at the head of the St. Lawrence, where all the shipping from the lake passes down the river, is not favorable for its prosperity, very little freight being handled at this point. But the fort and redoubts built for the protection of the city are interesting points to visit. The old fort is without a garrison, and looks forlorn and forsaken enough. The days of peace are not the days that bring it out, and make the life and activity within its walls add new life to it, when it assumes a new and more important position as guardian of the city, and of the precious homes under its care. One looks at Fort Henry with much the same feeling as he does at an old veteran the wars of the past. The of most of the vessels that stop at Kingston, in passing down loaded, lighten up to nine feet draft, to allow them to pass through the canals of the St. Lawrence, as vessels over that cannot pass through. These canals must be deepened before very heavy vessels can pass down them to cross the Atlantic. Leaving Kingston in the morning, we have a delightful ride before us, through the Thousand Islands, that commence about twelve miles below the head of the river, and extend some twenty or twenty-five miles down stream. There are islands in the St Lawrence all the way from Lake Ontario to Ogdensburg, but the principal part of them lie in that part of the river which I have designated. There is a charm about this part of the river and its scenery, that it is difficult to describe. The clear water rolling on toward the sea, and winding in and out among these islands, the green slopes of the banks, and the endless variety of the size, form and position of the islands, with new gems of scenery set in emerald frames of nature's own handiwork, all add to the beauty of the scenery of this wonderful river. And it is a grand old river. There is a majesty about it that is impressive, as it rolls along in its dignity, over the rocky bottom which is visible many feet through its clear depths, lapping the great rocks and bowlders in its quietly affectionate way, and playing in eddies around the shores of the beautiful islands, adding a new charm to all the prodigal beauty of nature, now smiling back in its dimples to the cheery sunlight of heaven, and seeming to say, "How happy we are here below." Its cheerful ripple to the passing breath of the majesty above, laughing at the caress, and throwing back all the brightness of the beautiful sunshine, giving the world all its beauty and endless variety of its charming woods, singing the song of gladness as its morning hymn, and dashing on in its ripply cheer over the shallows of its mighty life, all add to the exquisite beauty of this wonderful river. It is the Queen of American waters, and I would render due homage to our Queen, and salute her majesty with uncovered head, and bow in humble reverence to her whose King is the Ruler of all, and whose Kingdom is in all the earth. But this beautiful river must be seen to be enjoyed, and must be studied to be understood. It is a chain of small lakes, studded with islands, and bordered by as beautiful slopes as any river in America. And it occupies an important position in the history of this country. There are so many points of historical interest, both of comparatively ancient and modern times, and to give a history of them all, or even a mere sketch would require more time and space than I can here devote to it. One of these is seen in the old stone wind-mill at Prescott opposite Ogdensburg, noted for its connection with the history of this region, as far back as 1630. The thousand islands are about equally divided between the United States and Canada, as far down as Cornwall, the northern boundary of New York. An immense hotel has been erected on Alexandria Bay called the Thousand Island House, but the enterprise has not proved to be as much of a success as the builders could wish. The more popular way of spending a few weeks on these islands, is for a party to bring a tent, boats, provisions, cooking apparatus and fishing tackle along, pitch their tent on some of the beautiful islands that are free for all who come and settle down to the quiet rest and enjoyment of the beauties of scenery and pleasures of a life perfectly free from any restraint. The fishing is splendid, hunting good, and every thing that can make a few weeks's life as delightful as any one could wish. As we passed along, tents and boats were visible in quiet nooks and coves on the sloping shores of some of the islands, the whole, with its moving characters in real life, giving as attractive and charming a picture as one could wish to gaze upon. As fine as he will gaze upon many times in a lifetime. The attractions for visitors is not equalled by any point on the lakes or rivers of this continent. It is for those who enjoy the perfect abandonment of freedom, the easy, enjoyable life of "camping out" and all its attendant pleasures, and not for the *habitues* of fashion, to appreciate the quiet beauty that is an encantment, and the peace that is rest for mind and body, that these regions afford. The expense is small, comparatively, and there is no reason why this part of the river should not be one of the most popular resorts of this continent. Indeed it should be. The people are fast learning the lesson that overstrained life of our popular watering places affords little relaxation from the cares of business and gives little rest to the weary body and mind, and as this impresses itself upon them, they begin to seek the more natural sources of pleasure and rest, where liberty can be dropped and they can enter with zest into the pure enjoyment of living. To such I would heartily recommend the islands in the St. Lawrence. They are principally the property of the government lying on either side, and it is to be hoped that they will long remain so. Let them be free to every comer to pitch his tent and live happily. If they become the property of a private owner, they cease to be the free and common property of all. Let the two governments hold them as common property, and future pleasure seekers will live to bless them. The towns along the St. Lawrence are principally small. Ogdensburg being the largest down to Montreal. This is the end of the Vermont Central line of railroad and steamers, has a population of about 8,000, and is quite an important point for shipping to the South. The scenery of the river is one continual charm, and I know of no trip that will afford more real pleasure, more beautiful scenery, than a ride from Toledo to Montreal. And the expense is a trifle compared with returns in the shape of added knowledge, added strength of body, and a thoroughly enjoyable time altogether. I can recommend it as a trip altogether desirable, and one that every one can afford to take, and ought to take as a matter of duty. Ten or twelve days of time, $20 of money, and the pleasure seeker will go back with a wealth of beauty stored away in his memory, and will consider it the cheapest purchase he ever made. I again recommend the Western Express Line, E R Williams, of Toledo, agent, as one of the best officered, safest, most comfortable lines that run these inland waters. I know whereof I speak. The long and numerous rapids of the St. Lawrence are very interesting and beautiful, three of which are run by the propellers, the others not being safe for vessels of so heavy draft, so they lock around them in the canals built for that purpose.

The most interesting of these rapids are the Long Sault and Lachine. The former is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of this remarkable river, and is about nine miles of continuous rapids, divided by an island into two channels—the American and Lost. The French boatmen gave the latter name to the channel on the Canada side, because they supposed that if a boat once entered it it would certainly be lost. All the steamers of the Mail line pass down all these rapids, but are obliged to tie up the river. Boats have gone down the nine miles of rapids in fifteen minutes. Great nerve is required to pilot the vessel, and four men are required to manage the wheel. It is said to be the most exciting part of the whole trip, the singular sensation of sailing down hill being experienced. About 12 miles above Montreal the river widens into Lake St. Louis, and into this lake comes the water of Ottawa river, coloring the clear water of the St. Lawrence a dark red tinge. About four miles farther down, and just below the village of La Chien, the rapids of the same name begin, and continues as far as Victoria bridge. They are the most dangerous on the river, and tourists should not fail to make the run. They can leave Montreal in the morning by rail, reach La Chien about 7:30, take a steamer which is waiting for the purpose and run the rapids, pass under and get a fine view of Victoria bridge, and get back to the city in time for breakfast, and experience one of the most dangerous and attractive rides the whole river affords. A few words about the bridge, and I will close. It is the pet idea of Canadians that it is unequalled by any similar structure in America. It is certainly a splendid triumph of engineering skill, and is a monument of strength to commemorate the enterprise of the Grand Trunk Railroad and the people of Canada. It is nearly two miles long, 60 feet above the water, and is built wholly of iron. There are 24 piers, with 23 spans of 242 feet each, and a center span of 330 feet. A fine view of the harbor is had from the top of the bridge. The expense of building it was about $7,000,000. I will leave the city of Montreal for another letter. I go from here to Quebec. D. WILLARD.

A family of Iowa frogs has been found one hundred and eighty feet under ground, and it is supposed they have been nest hiding there for at least a century.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Food for Infants.

As every mother is proud to see her child grow strong and healthy, we advise her to feed it on RIDGE'S FOOD. It is the favorite diet in England, and will soon be the every-day food in this country for children.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, 6 & 8 E. 35th St., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29th, when teachers will class them.

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Drawing

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

A Washington dispatch gives as the reason why the Secretary of the Treasury limited the 5-20 bonds to $25,000,000, that not only the call of the first instant but subsequent calls are likely to bring in well executed counterfeit 5-20 bonds, known to have been extensively sold in Europe, and it is proposed to subject all received to the closet scrutiny.

The President has referred to the Attorney-General for a decision of the question whether the bonds issued by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay the District indebtedness are to be payable in coin or lawful money of the United States.

Attorney General Williams states that he has had no communication with the President on the subject of his resignation, nor has any word passed between them about his appointment to the Russian mission.

The postal car controversy remains unchanged. Hinckley seems satisfied that all mails go under his last assurance to the Department that a tender of the mails will be considered an acceptance of his terms, and the Department being willing to send them, after notification to Hinckley that no more would be paid than is allowed by law.

The Attorney-General has decided that the contract for additional mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China, as provided for in the act of June 1st, 1872, is still existing, and that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are entitled to have their new iron steamships inspected with a view to getting them into service.

The Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint is here, making arrangements to commence operations, but owing to the smallness of the Congressional appropriation they will, for the present, be confined to assaying only. No business has been performed at that mint since June 26, 1861, when the Confederate authorities took the property.

The amount of National Bank notes received for redemption at the Treasury to the close of business Friday was $12,905,427. The amount of legal tender notes deposited by National Banks as a reserve fund for the redemption of their notes is $16,770,906, and the amount of circulation of National Banks outstanding to date is $350,142,000, so that the whole of the 5 per cent. reserve required under the act of July 2d, 1874, has been deposited, with the exception of about $790,000.

President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic, congratulates President Grant on the laying of the submarine cable, which places his country "at the gates of the United States."

Adjutant General Baker, of Iowa, writes to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, representing that there is great suffering among the homestead settlers in the Northwestern counties of that State, owing to the visitation of grasshoppers and setting forth the hardship of requiring settlers to go, sometimes 50 and sometimes 200 miles to make final proof of occupancy of their farms at the local Land Offices. He suggests that hereafter the local land officers be required to visit the County seats on certain days to take depositions, in order to save the settlers an expense they cannot afford. Commissioner Bardett is disposed to grant the desired relief, and is inclined to rule in this particular that settlers will be allowed, if they prefer, to make their depositions before the Clerk of the Court of Record, at the County Seat.

The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing a formal demand on the several Pacific Railroads, embraced in the act of last June, requiring the payment of five per cent. of the net earnings of the Companies to the Government, imposed by the act of July 1st, 1862. If the demand is not complied with in sixty days, the Secretary will notify the Attorney General, who will institute proceedings against roads for delinquent taxes.

Heretofore the Boards of School Trustees for white children and for colored children have been separate, but Saturday, the Commissioners governing the District of Columbia consolidated them into one Board, consisting of ten white and five colored members. This consolidation is not designed to affect the present relations of white and colored schools.

Attorney General Williams decides first, that the operation of conditions subsequent in Congressional grants of the public lands, does not depend upon the rules of common law appreciable to such conditions, but upon the intention of Congress, as gathered by the language employed in the grant itself; second, that the grant of lands made by Congress to the State of Wisconsin, by act of June, 1856, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, in which it was provided that if said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States, is determined, as to the lands unsold at the time, by the failure to complete the road as specified in the act, and that no Congressional action or judicial proceedings are necessary, but that such unsold lands will be remitted to the public domain by publication of an order by the Secretary of the Interior restoring them to settlers and the market.

The President of Uraguay has sent a dispatch to President Grant, congratulating him upon the establishment of telegraphic communication between the two countries.

Among the rules of instruction to postmasters the following are interesting to the public: Postal cards when once used cannot be resuscitated by a penny stamp. A mutilated postage stamp loses its legal value and is worthless for postal purposes. Under the decision of the Assistant Attorney-General of the Post-office Department, a letter advertised simply for No. — is presumed to be for the renter of said box, and should be placed therein. The number of the box is to be considered as a designated place of delivery. No steamboat or other vessel which regularly performs trips or any post route or from any city, town or place between which the mail is regularly carried, shall carry otherwise than in the mail, any letters or packets except such as relate to some part of the cargo, or such as may be enclosed in postage stamped envelopes of proper denomination.

Business in all departments of the government is much hindered. Hundreds of clerks are now absent from their desks taking their annual leaves of absence of thirty days

THE EAST.

At Trenton, N. J., August 3, the main reservoir, which supplies the city with water, gave way, and sent about 30,000,000 gallons of water over the city and down Bennington avenue with a mighty rush, filling the cellars of most of the houses for a quarter of a mile. The breach is in the south end of the reservoir, and is about twenty-five feet wide at the top. There was no damage, aside from filling cellars and the carrying away of fencing. It was caused by leakage from an old pipe which was left imbedded in the soil when the new reservoir was built.

A Boston dispatch states that a number of gentlemen, including well known Boston business men, have secured the organization of a league, to be extended throughout Massachusetts, for the purpose of securing the election to the Legislature of men who will favor the granting of a charter for a railroad from Boston Harbor, through the Hoosac tunnel, to Lake Ontario and the West, with double track of steel rail, and be managed, to quote from themselves, in the interest of the people, especially of the farming interests, and of commerce, manufactures, real estate and cheap food, and to place Boston and New York on terms of equality, both in regard to freight and passenger fares to and from the West. The league pledges itself to procure the co-operation of all persons in the Commonwealth for the completion of the line, and maintain the same against all monopoly and combinations, for the permanent advantages of the people, not only in Boston and along the line of the road, but throughout the State.

The excursionists accompanying Mr. C. W Fields to Iceland, who go out to attend the Millenial celebration, report the progress of the journey in the following words, under date of July 26th: "We arrived at Thorsham, Faroe Islands, yesterday afternoon, all in good health and spirits. The King of Denmark reached Thorsham a few days before us and will sail for Iceland to-morrow afternoon. We shall leave to-morrow morning, as we wish to be in Iceland when the King arrives. We are all delighted with what we have seen. This morning the church at Thorsham was full of persons anxious to hear the sermon, and perhaps some to see the King of Denmark, who was present. Thorsham presents a gay, beautiful sight, every vessel in the harbor and every house in the town flying the Danish flag. Our steamers have an American flag at the fore, Danish at the main and English at the stern."

During the first seven months of the present year, 78,353 immigrants were entered at New York, a falling off of 105,559 compared with a corresponding period of 1873.

The failure of Sutton & Co., publishers of the Aldine, an illustrated journal, is announced. The firm would give no information concerning their failure, alleging that the matter had been bridged over, but it is stated that the firm of Sutton & Co. had been merged into the Aldine Company, and that the latter had succeeded to their business. It is stated that Sutton & Co. owe about $180,000.

The railroad war concerning the rates of passage for immigrants bound West, which opened in March, has just been brought to a close. The combatants were the New York Central & Hudson River, Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads. Recently the railroad agents took measures tending towards reconciliation, and after considerable discussion it was resolved to restore the old rates, which have not been in effect since March 24th. This increases the rate of immigrants' fare to the West more than 100 per cent., and to some points more than 120 per cent. While the railroad war has been thus concluded, the contest among the steamship companies continues.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen have voted $2,000,000 unqualifiedly for the continuance of work on the bridge connecting that city with New York.

The steamship Tagus will carry out, as a portion of her cargo, 10 powerful locomotives of American manufacture. She is bound for Taganeroo, Russia, at the extreme northern point of the Sea of Azof. The locomotives were ordered some months ago for the Russian Railroad. A considerable quantity of shot and shell belonging to the Turkish Government will also go forward by the Tagus, and will be discharged at Constantinople.

The six American riflemen to shoot against the Irish team, will be selected from the following twelve, after practice: Henry Fulton, A. Anderson, T. S. Dakin, J. S. Coulin, G. W. Yale, L. L. Hepburn, A. V. Canfield, Jr., L. M. Ballard, H. A. Gildersleeve, J. T. Collins, E. H. Sanford, and F. S. Gardner. The average of the whole twelve is 547, against an average of 666, on the last public match of their Irish antagonists.

At Philadelphia, Penn., August 8, the Chief of Police issued a proclamation stating that the police forego any claim to the whole or part of the $20,000 reward offerred by the mayor for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the abductors of Charles Ross. The Chief invites communications, secret or otherwise, from persons who may have the needed information.

THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Pork Packers' Convention have appointed a Committee of three to select and report 15 delegates to attend the National Convention of Pork Packers and Provision Dealers, to be held at Louisville in September.

Lord Gordon shot himself, August 6th, at his residence at Haoingly, Manitoba. Two English detectives arrested him, and he promised to go quietly with them, if they would not go through the United States. While in his room preparing for the journey, he blew out his brains.

At Columbus, Ohio, the local committee in charge of the preparations for the annual meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held in that city, have received encouragement to expect the largest meeting of the society ever held. Communications have been received from officers of all grades of the old Army of the Cumberland, including all the Generals who commanded therein, giving assurance of their interest and intention to be present. General Stanley Matthews will be the orator of the day, and the new City Hall and the Opera House have already been engaged for the occasion. The meeting will be held September 16th and 17th.

President Grant has appointed Frederick Borcherdt, of Wisconsin, Consul at Leghorn; S. A. Russel, of Iowa, Agent for the Indians at Abiqui Agency, in New Mexico, and Peter Mantor, of Minnesota, Register of the Land Office at Bismarck Land District Dakota.

The Auditor of the State of Illinois, who has been making an examination into the affairs of the Chicago Insurance Companies, notifies the Attorney General that the Atlantic & Pacific Insurance Company is insolvent, and requested him to take such action in the matter as he deems necessary. The assets of the Company are valued by the Auditor at $209,000. Its liabilities are $997,000.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad will soon be extended to Pueblo, Colorado. The line locally known as the Pueblo & Salt Lake Railroad is now under control and will be built rapidly east to connect with the Greneda, the present terminus of the latter Road. This will give a continuous line of Railroad under one direction from the Missouri River at Atchison to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

The Managers of the Soldiers' National Reunion, having designated Caldwell, Ohio, as the place, and September 15th and 16th as the time, say they have prepared an encampment capable of bivouacking a large number of persons; that some of the most distinguished soldiers and civilians have promised to address the reunion, among whom are Governor Allen, of Ohio; Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana; ex Gov. Noyes, Gen. G. W. Morgan, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Boston Corbett, Rev. W. M. Ferguson, Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Dix, of New York, and others of equal prominence; that politics are not to be named or hinted at during any of the ceremonies; that every one who can do so is requested to bring tents and blankets for camping out; that bands of music and choirs are respectfully solicited, from all quarters of the Union; that batteries of artillery are expected from all the large cities, and that a cordial invitation is extended to all the citizens of every State to join the encampment.

The steam towboat Samuel Roberts blew up on the 7th inst., at 100 Stock, in the Guyandotte, W. Va., shoals, on the Ohio River. Dudley Hilland, watchman, was killed, Samuel Fitch dangerously scalded, David Williamson, pilot, seriously hurt, and the captain, clerk, mate, first engineer, steward and second cook are all injured, but not dangerously.

At Columbus, O., August 8, the General Committee on Arrangements for the reunion of the Army Cumberland received a letter from Gen. Sherman, stating that he will certainly be present, in company with several of his staff officers. He expressed a deep interest in regard to the reunion, and remarked that in his opinion the attendance would be numerous.

At Chicago, August 10, the Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, died at his residence at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE SOUTH.

The Board of Engineers, consisting of Col. J. W. Simpson, Col. W. Suter, and Col. W. E. Merrill, appointed by the Secretary of War to consider and report on the plans of the St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company, for a bridge across the Mississippi River at South St. Louis convened in St. Louis on the 5th instant, and had a consultation with a committee appointed by the Merchants' Exchange, a number of rivermen, the directors of the bridge company, and prominent citizens. Three plans were presented, and the peculiarities of three different sites were explained, and written reports thereon will be submitted to the Board to-morrow. The bridge to be built is to have two railroad and two highway tracks; be 100 feet above low water mark, with two spans, 500 feet wide, over the channel.

The Thirtieth General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of America assembled at Louisville, Ky., on the 5th inst. Five Bishops are present and clerical and lay delegates.

The election in Louisville was an extraordinary quiet one. Not a fight occurred, and fewer arrests were made than on ordinary days, owing to the fact that the order of closing saloons was strictly enforced. In the State, however, several terrible tragedies are reported in addition to the above.

The report of the Merchants Exchange Committee on the South St. Louis Bridge objects to any bridge across the Mississippi River, below St. Louis, that is not a truss or suspension bridge, with channel spans 500 feet wide, at low water mark, and 75 feet above high water mark. The act of Congress under which the St. Clair & Carondelet Bridge Company propose to build, requires two channel spans 500 feet wide, at low water mark. This the Company will ask Congress to modify so as to let them build three spans of 400 feet each, to which there will be a very strong opposition on the part of the commercial and river interests of St. Louis, and a spirited contest is expected.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The House of Lords on Tuesday threw out an important amendment made by the House of Commons to the Public Worship Regulation bill, granting parishioners the right to appeal to the Archbishop in case the Bishop refuses to authorize the prosecution of clergymen for ritualistic practices. The action of the Lords coincides with the views of Gladstone, who was an earnest opponent of the amendment.

It is rumored that a Postal Convention has been concluded between France and the Carlists.

In the House of Commons, Bourke, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, in answer to an inquiry from Sir George Bourger, said that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of taking part in an armed intervention in Spain, and had no reason to suppose that other parties contemplated such a step, which would meet with no encouragement from England.

The report that Germany sent a note to France, protesting against the violation of the Spanish frontier, and threatening intervention is pronounced to be without foundation.

The German Government has sent a note to the Versailles Government, protesting against the Pyrenees being made a Carlist arsenal, and declaring that, unless France maintains neutrality in the Spanish question, Germany will ask other powers to interfere.

The House of Commons has receded from its amendment to the public worship regulation bill, which was thrown out by the House of Lords, and the bill may now be considered passed.

Vice Chancellor Matius refused the application made by a person named Cabbett, not Barrister, for an order to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued for bringing up the body of Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne. A similar application had previously been refused by the Court of the Queen's Bench.

The cricket match between 11 of the Prince's Club, and 22 of the Americans, was resumed Thursday A. M. There was a large attendance, but the weather became threatening and many left. One of the Red Stockings fielded for the Englishmen to complete their number. There is much dissatisfaction because the Princes are unable to get a good team. The Americans went to the bat and completed their first innings with a score of 110, when the game was suspended for lunch. Hary Wright scored 22, McGeary 18, Hall 12, Leonard and McVey 11 each, O'Rourke 10, and Murray 9, and no out.

The cricket match between the Prince's Club and the Americans, was won by the latter, the Englishmen scoring but 60 in two innings.

The message of the Queen proroguing Parliament, Aug. 7, refers to friendly relations with foreign powers, explains the position of Great Britian in regard to the International Congress at Brussels, substantially as before made public, alludes with favor to the negotiations for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada, and laments the condition of Spain, but favors the policy of non-interference. The remaining portion of the message treats of the condition and welfare of Great Britain and her dependencies.

The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent says he has trustworthy authority for stating a secret Convention was concluded three months ago between the German Emperor and Marshal Serrano, by which Germany agreed, if necessary, to aid in the suppression of the insurrection, either with money or by means of armed intervention, and to undertake the recognition of the Spanish Republic by her allies. Serrano, in return, pledged Spain to an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Germany. In the event of war with France, Italy is to form a third party to the alliance.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has complained to the British Government that Germany is seeking to quarrel with France. The complaint is based on the conversation of July 30, between the Duke and Prince Hoenenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris, when the latter stated that Germany, irrespective of the action of other powers, would take what steps it deemed proper against the discriminations made by the French in favor of the Carlists, in violation of the obligations of neutrality.

France.

At New York, Aug 4th, a letter from Paris says: The story of the crisis in the French Cabinet, so far as known, is briefly this: Magne, late Minister of Finance, after a long fight, seeing his last plan for balancing the budget rejected by a great majority in the House, insisted on giving in his resignation, which was accepted. He was the confessed representative of Bonapartism in the Cabinet. A little later, Fourtau, Minister of the interior, insisted on resigning. There were several reasons for his leaving, three of the most plausible of which are as follows:

He demanded that a Bonapartist should be taken in the place that Magne had vacated, and that on the occasion of Ventavan's report the President should, in advance and by message, repel the Casimer Perier proposition; that the Prefect of Police, who having pushed the investigations he was ordered to institute into illegal Bonapartist intrigues, to a basis of criminal prosecution, and insisting that the law should have its course, should be dismissed from office. All these demands were, in Cabinet Council, resisted, and finally rejected. The conducting chief of resistance is the Duke De Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs and an Orleanist. So far as any one is Orleanist to day, he is Orleanist by all of his antecedents. Fourtau is comparatively a young man, and free from binding antecedents. He was once Minister under Thiers, and has always been, though at first in another department, a Minister under MacMahon. The significance, if there be any, in Fourtou's departure from the President's Council, within less than ten days of his acting as the President's authorized mouthpiece before the Committee of Thirty, lies in the fact that while he was a Minister he was a personal Septennaian, apparently with the approval of the Marshal, and his retiracy would seem to indicate in other words that it might seem as though the honesty of that queer, but badly false policy of the truce of parties.

It is said that the French troops guarding the Spanish frontier have been reinforced, and vigorous measures have been ordered to prevent Carlists from crossing the boundary.

The Government has promised the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly that it will communicate to it at once the details of any serious foreign questions that may arise during the legislative recess.

The attitude of the Spanish representative here is most conciliatory and the difficulties with Spain are at an end. Senor Castelar is expected at Versailles, charged with the mission negotiating for the recognition of the Republic of Spain.

The wife of Don Carlos is coming to Paris.

Prince Hoehenlohe, the German Minister, has informed Duke De Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Germany intends to recognize the Spanish Republic.

Spain.

Le Temps says that Germany and England have arrived at a complete understanding on the Spanish question, and hereafter no complaint will be made if British ships conveying contrabands of war to the Carlists, are seized.

The Republican forces entered Olot. They met with no opposition. The Carlists fled, leaving behind them 100 prisoners.

The Spanish Government is about to dispatch 12,000 additional troops to Cuba.

The circular note in relation to the Carlist insurrection, sent to the different European powers by Senor Ulloa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is published. Senor Ulloa says that the Carlists, under the pretext of defending religion, are guilty of incendiarism, assassination and pillage. In support of his statements he instances the massacres at Cuenca and Olot.

The Cologne Gazette publishes a telegram from Paris stating that in the Superior Council of War, General DeCissy, Minister of War, demanded an immediate credit of 400,000 francs and an eventual credit of a million francs for army purposes.

It is asserted that the Duke De Casas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Government of Madrid, containing a formal denial of the reports that France has favored the Carlists.

The judicial investigation into the assassination of Marshal Prim has resulted in the indictment of 50 more persons.

General Dorregury, commanding the Carlist army, has resumed the offensive in Navarre. He has captured the town of Leguerda, through the treachery of the inhabitants, and is now advancing on Pueblo, with the object of cutting the railroad between Miranda and Logrona. Some of his men recently fired on a railroad train, and severely wounded the engine driver, who is an Englishman.

A correspondent of the New York Herald interviewed Don Carlos at Estella August 8th. Don Carlos said: "We are always glad at seeing a correspondent willing to tell the truth. We have faults, but accept the responsibility of our actions. Our cause is so good that we do not fear the daylight. Our enemies spread false news audaciously and persistently, because we do not possess the means of giving the truth publicity. Therefore we give honest journalists the opportunity to gather evidence of the absurd stories afloat of Carlist atrocities." Thereupon the correspondent said he hoped he would not meet the fate of Captain Schmidt. Don Carlos replied that there was no danger, as "Smith was arrested under the most suspicious circumstances, tried by court martial, found guilty, and executed as a spy. Nevertheless, I regret very much that my order to spare his life was received too late."

Correspondent—Does His Majesty apprehend any danger of German intervention on account of the execution?

Carlos—Not the least; Germany is aware that a foreigner throwing himself in the midst of an internecine conflict is exposed to its risks and perils. While deeply regretting that the reprieve was received too late, the Spaniards strongly dislike interference in their affairs. Intervention would result in favor of me. Then Spain would only have one army, with Carlos as its chief. Spain has been impoverished by wars, revolutions and changes of government and requires my whole life to restore her to the degree of prosperity which I wish her to possess. The only means to accomplish this is by a long, fruitful season of tranquility, devoted to cultivating the arts of peace and consolidating and establishing the finances and credit of the Government, and thus to give the country the necessary repose, which it has never enjoyed since the reign of Charles IV. I desire to restore Spain to something like her ancient grandeur. That is my only task."

In reply to a question regarding the Cortes, he said, "It should be elected fully and fairly by the nation. The Cortes, which should reflect the feelings, interests, wishes and sentiments of the people, ought not to be a mere body of factious politicians, alike powerless for good and strong for evil, promulgating doctrines for the overthrow of society and ending in barricades. I wish Spain to march onward to progress and enlightenment, and not remain behind the other nations in science and education, without which Spain will be outstripped in the race for wealth and prosperity. But something is radically wrong in the modern current of thought and system of education. The world is rushing into gross materialism and unbelief, which, unless checked, must end in the extinction of the human race, the fault thereof being the modern God-less system of education and modern methods of investigation. To-day's savants will be called fools by the savants of twenty years hence, for wishing to discard the truths that have borne the test of ages. Spain shall never submit, if I can help it. Religion and education assist each other. Science with religion is blind."

A recent Madrid despatch from Barcelona says that the lunacentists are greatly alarmed because a body of Carlists, numbering 2,000, is marching on the city, and there is not sufficient force to oppose them.

Russia.

The marriage of the Grand Duke of Vladimci with the Princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, will be solemnized at St. Petersburg about the 24th of August. The Princess will leave Schwerin on the St. Petersburg. The ceremony will be performed according to both the Protestant and Greek rites.

The trial of ten young men and two women for issuing and circulating revolutionary proclamations, is now proceeding before a special session of the Russian Senate.

Germany.

There is a rumor afloat that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the cession of the town of Santona in the province of Santandar, of which it is also said that 5,000 other rifles destined for the Carlists have fallen into the hands of the French Police on frontier.

A letter from Berlin on the attempted assassination of Bismarck by Kaufman contains the following attack on the Catholic party: "The private residence of Christopher Joseph Cremer, acting editor of the Berlin Germania, was searched by the police, who confiscated letters, manuscripts and some pamphlets. The next visit of the police, seven in number, was to the house of Legation Counselor Von Kehler, Secretary of the Mayence Catholic Union, and their booty was considerable, about 80 documents, letters, circulars, names of members of the society. On the same evening, Herr Von Kehler's work-room was searched, and again on the following morning. The place of meeting of the Berlin Catholic Gesselverein, the house of the Vicar and Spiritus Counsellor Muller, the father of the Catholic societies of Berlin, were searched, and these police inquisitions have been followed by the temporary closing of the Catholic societies of Berlin. On authority places the number of members of the Catholic Gesselverein Unions in Germany at 80,000. Besides these, there are hundreds of other societies, such as Catholic adults' societies, Catholic young men's societies, University societies and societies of women and children.

Switzerland.

The London Times reports that Pere Hyacinthe has resigned his charge in Geneva on account of the dispute between the moderate and extreme sections of the Old Catholic party. He sides with and takes the leadership of the moderates.

Italy.

The Papalo Romano newspaper say that the cabinet of the Vatican is negotiating to obtain from the Governments of Austria, France and Portugal the renunciation of their rigat of excluding candidates of the Papal election.

The Pope has declared his intention to create four new Cardinals.

An armed band of 40 persons left Imola on the 7th inst., and proceeded to Bologna, destroying the telegraph lines and disarming the Railroad watchmen as they went. The party was pursued by a military force, who arrested nearly all of them and seized their arms and ammunition.

There has been some excitement in Bologna, caused by the organization of revolutionary societies, but these have been dissolved, and the town is now tranquil.

The Cologne Gazette says that the French Government has agreed to call the war ship Oronique from Civita Vecchia. The vessel will quit the station she has so long occupied on the 15th inst. or before.

Eight leaders of the Internationale have been arrested at Rome, and other arrests have been made at Florence and other Italian cities. Internationals has been making great progress in Italy.

Cuba.

A letter from Havana, dated August 1st, says that last week the town of Sibanicche, the village of Guaimara, and another small place, with nearly forty-five thousand rations, were burned by the Spaniards, doubtless for want of transportation, and for fear they would fall into the hands of the Cubans. The inhabitants of the villages burned have arrived at Puerto Principe. The villages of Calderan and Unas have been captured, and the plantation of Saunas, near Santa Clara, was sacked by them. In the hills near Cienfuegos there has been a lively skirmish between the Cubans and Spaniards. Spanish accounts say that nine of the Cubans were killed. There are reports of a of a serious disaster to the Spanish forces in the district of Holguin. It is said that Espanada and Bascacenes have both been taken prisoners, and the former executed by the Cubans. Three hundred Spanish troops were killed, and a heavy ammunition convoy captured.

Japan.

The Japan Gazette of July 20 says: "The great subject of interest still continues to be the Japanese expedition to Formosa. The Japanese have succeeded in the primary object of the expedition and might retire with good grace. Indeed, they have nothing else to do there, unless it be true that they think of colonization, and that, to all foreigners and to many among themselves, appears mere folly."

The Japanese Government has appealed to the Circuit Court of California against the adverse decision given the U. S. Consul in its last suit against the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. for damages of $102,000 for breach of contract.

The Dominion.

At Toronto, August 7, the first election in Canada, under the ballot system, took place, and resulted in favor of the government.

The most destructive fire known in Montreal for years, broke out Sunday morning in Henderson's saw mill, on the canal bank. The fire lasted five hours, and about $350,000 worth of property was destroyed. One life was lost. The fire originated near the engine room and spread rapidly across the street to a new flour shed, 900 feet long, on the St. Joseph Basin, which was destroyed. The flames then communicated to the steamer York, the Lake Huron, a partly completed dredge belonging to the Harbor Commissioners, and an empty barge, the Dave, all of which were destroyed. Forty piles of lumber were also destroyed.

The Wisconsin Railroad Case.

The motion for an injunction to compel the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads to obey the so-called Potter law, came up for hearing before the Supreme Court of the State, at Madison, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, Aug. 4th. The State was represented by Assistant Attorney General Sloan, ex-Chief Judge Dixon and Harlow S. Orton, and the railroads by Judge Lawrence, Hon. B. C. Cooke, of Chicago, John W. Carey and others. The afternoon was occupied in arguing the question whether the unverified information filed by the Attorney General could be entertained.

In the Supreme Court at Madison, Wisconsin, August 8th, in the Railroad case, the Court decided that it would hear the application for a preliminary injunction upon the complaint of the Attorney General; that the objections raised by counsel for the railroads would be considered in determining whether the application should be granted. Counsel for the Railroads then read affidavits setting forth the depreciation of the gold bonds and preferred stock of the companies since the passage of the Potter law. The counsel for the State then read counter affidavits from Commissioner Osborn and Private Secretary Bird. Judge Orton then opened the argument in behalf of the State, but had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

At Milwaukee, August 7, in the Supreme Court in the Railroad injunction suit, Mr. Carey continued his argument for the defense, and was followed by Judge Dixon on behalf of the State. The court expressed some doubt as to whether it had original jurisdiction of the subject, and Judge Dixon argued at some length on that question. At 6 o'clock the Court adjourned until Tuesday morning. A decision will not be reached before the close of next week.

At Milwaukee, August 8, the Supreme Court did not adjourn and the arguments in the railroad injunction suit were continued. The Hon. J. C. Cook, Attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Road, occupied most of the day with an argument as to the jurisdiction of the Court. Considerable confidence is expressed there from remarks of Chief Justice Ryan, that this Court will refuse to issue the injunction, on the ground that it has not original jurisdiction.

The Executive Committee of the State Grangers has issued an address to the Grangers of the District, warning them that an attempt will be made in the next Legislature to secure the repeal of the Railroad law, and urging them to resist the effort. The address, in conclusion, urges "the importance of persistent attention to the details incident and necessary to secure a Legislature the coming winter, which shall hereafter be known as having been impregnable to the assaults of organized capital. Your Committee would also add a word in favor of a practice already inaugurated by the Order, requiring public answers to questions publicly put, as to their opinions on subjects they are likely to be required to act upon."

STATE ELECTIONS.

North Carolina.

The election for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Congressmen, Judges and Solicitors, members of the General Assembly and County officers took place on the 6th inst. In Wilmington, the election passed off quietly until near the time for the polls to close, when James Heaton, a Republican politician, created a row, and successfully resisted the power of the City Marshal to arrest him for some time, being backed by a negro mob of several hundred. The whites took no part. The negroes now fill the streets and excitement runs high.

The returns received show Conservative gains on the vote on Merrimon and Caldwell for Governor in 1872, which will be the basis of calculation. The interest in Wilmington centers on the election of Judge of the Fourth District. The opposing candidates are Daniel L. Russell, Republican, the present incumbent, and A. A. McKay, Conservative.

The returns received render it almost certain that the Conservatives carry the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts, with the chances largely in their favor in the First and Fourth Districts. The best estimates give them seven out of eight Congressmen, which is a gain of two members. The returns from every precinct thus far received, except two, show Conservative gains on the vote of 1872, when the Republican majority in that State was less than 2,000.

The indications all favor the election of Stephen D. Paul, Conservative, as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

At Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 7, large Democratic gains are reported from every section. Wake county has gone Democratic by a gain of some 600 votes. The State has gone largely Democratic, with almost a certainty of seven out of eight Congressional Districts. The Legislature will be largely Democratic. There is great rejoicing and much enthusiasm among the Conservatives. Business is generally suspended, everyone being anxious to obtain the latest news.

Tennessee.

At Memphis, on the 6th inst., the election was unusually quiet. The interest manifested in the election by the merchants was never witnessed before, nearly all the stores being closed, and the proprietors and clerks were at the polls working for the Conservative ticket. Notwithstanding that the lines between the black and white faces were strongly drawn, more colored men voted the Conservative ticket than ever before. It is generally conceded that the Conservatives have swept the city and will carry the county and elect the entire ticket by 1,500 to 2,000 majority.

The Conservative victory is much larger than was supposed by the most sanguine supporters, the Conservatives having carried every Ward in the city except the Fifth, which only gave 29 Republican majority. The Conservative majority in Memphis is 3,500, and the total vote over 10,000, or about 2,000 more than the ordinary vote. This is accounted for on the ground of hostility to the civil rights bill and mixed schools on the part of the whites, the fact that bar-keeps were entirely suspended, and all went to the polls, while the Jews, who rarely vote and are very numerous, were enthusiastic in behalf of A. E. Frankle, the yellow fever hero, who was a candidate for the lucrative and important office of tax collector, and regarded as a representative man of inferior race, and turned out en masse and worked for his election. The Conservative majority in the county will be over 4,000.

In the Brownsville District, Livingston, Democrat, is elected Chancellor by 4,000 majority.

At Nashville, every Ward and all the Districts except the Thirteenth and Twentieth have made official returns. The regular Democratic ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 3,000. Judge Cooper, for Chancellor, has 3,250 over Brien, and 932 over Brien and McClain together. The two districts to be heard from will not change the result either way over 100. The result throughout the State so far as heard from is that the Democrats have swept the State and elected their candidates in every county. Knox county goes Democratic by from 500 to 900 majority.

The Black Hills Expedition—Gold Discovered in Dakota Territory.

The New York *Tribune* correspondent with the Black Hills expedition sends the following by special to Fort Laramie:

HEADQUARTERS BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION, 2½ MILES SOUTHEAST HANNAY'S RANCH, DAKOTA TERRITORY, Aug. 3.

The country which the expedition has traversed has proved to be one of the most fertile and beautiful sections of the United States. Indications of gold were discovered about a week ago, and within two days its presence in sufficient quantities abundantly to repay working, has been established beyond a doubt. How large an area the gold section covers, cannot be determined without further exploration, but the geological characteristics of the country, the researches of our prospectors, and all indications, point to valuable fields. So far, we have obtained surface gold only. Our miners hope to find a gold quartz lead.

The expiration of the Sioux Treaty will open to settlement a beautiful and highly productive area of country, hitherto entirely unknown. Grass, water, and timber of several varieties, are found in abundance, and all of excellent quality. Small fruits abound. Game is plentiful. The valleys are well adapted for cattle raising or agricultural purposes, while the scenery is lovely beyond description. The Flora is the most varied and exuberant of any section this side of California. In this respect it is a new Florida. It may prove to be a new El Dorado. The command is in good health, and the explorations are being rapidly conducted.

Bronson, Florida, is shipping cattle to Cuba.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Cotton rep'ted dull; 17½c for middling uplands. Flour is quiet and without material change in prices; receipts 15,200 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; quotations unchanged. Rye Flour steady at $5 20@5 50. Wheat is 1c better, with a fair export demand; receipts 161,000 bu; sales 85,000 bu; 1 2 for No 2 Chicago; 126@128 for No 2 [illegible]; 131@134 for No 1 spring. Rye steady. Corn firm; receipts 92,000 bu; sales 125,000 bu; 82@83c for western mixed; 82@83c for high mixed yellow. Barley is nominal. Oats are unchanged; receipts 17,000 bu; sales 22,000; 65@67c for new mixed [illegible]c for do white. Pork quiet at $21 5 [illegible] for new mess. Cut Meats steady. [illegible] for western. Lard heavy; [illegible] for steam. Butter—24@32c for State and Pennsylvania. Cheese firm. Whiskey—10[illegible]. Sugar quiet. Petroleum—5½c for crude and 12½@13c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 11th.—Flour—No quote: Flour $7 75@8 00; extra $8 00@8 50; double extra $4 00@4 50; extra $7 [illegible] and fancy $8 00@8 50; rye $5 00. Wheat—Under moderately active and steady at 113½c seller the month 113½c; seller September 113½c. Extra white Michigan quiet at 118c. No 1 white Michigan 120@120½c, closing [illegible] the outside; No 2 white Michigan nominal. No 2 white Wabash in good demand at 121c. No 3 quiet at 118½c. No 1 Kentucky white, no quotations; No 2 quiet at 120c; No 1 red moderately active at 119c; No 2 red steady and fairly active at 118@118½c spot and seller the month; No 3 Red inactive at 116c. Sales of Rejected Red were made at 95c and No 2 Amber Illinois at 119c. Corn—A good business was done in high-mixed corn for immediate delivery at 69c, with exceptional sales a trifle above that figure; seller Sept 66¾@67¾c; seller October steady at 97c. Low-mixed moderately active, but without [illegible] transactions at 65½c. No grade in moderate demand at 65c. Other grades quiet and nominal. Oats—No 1 oats fluctuated somewhat between 40 and 42c, the closing quotations being at the latter figure. No 2 oats active at 39½c. Michigan in demand at 40c for spot, and 38c seller September. Rejected 1c better at 38c. Other grades inactive. Mill feed quiet; bran 50c better at $15 00 per ton; shorts the same advance at $16 00; fine middlings $20 00. Corn meal $2 50 better at $27 00 per ton. Chop feed $2 00 higher at $30 00 per ton. Pork a shade firmer at $27 for light and heavy mess per barrel, and $17 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams slightly higher; sales at 14½@15½c per lb. Lard, 15c for prime in bbls and 15½c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged. $10@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6½c for t-ercs and 6c for mutton per lb. Butter—26c for fresh roll, 20@22@24c for fresh in kegs and 15@16c for common per lb. Green apples, $1@2 per bbl. Potatoes—Nesshannocs, 40@50c; Long Pink eyes, 50c; Mercers and Carters, 50c; peach blows, 60c; Old Early Rose, 60@65c, and 40@45c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 11c for fresh in barrels and crates per dozen. Beans, $1 00c for large white; 95c for small white; 90c for Navy white, per bushel. Peas, 130c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed turkeys 14@15c; dressed chickens 12½@13c, per lb. Whisky, 94½c. Hides, 8½c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $3 to per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $40; Second Clear, $45; [illegible] and Common boards, $15@14; Cull Boards, [illegible]@11; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2 [illegible] for sawed; shaved, $2.75; Lath, $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50; Culls, $